

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND
Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

No. 1885.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

Price Fourpence.
Stamped Edition, Fivepence.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, 6th of APRIL next, the Senate will proceed to elect Examiners in the following departments:

EXAMINERSHIP.	SALARIES.	PRESENT EXAMINERS.
ARTS.		
One in Classics	150	T. B. Burcham, Esq., M.A.
Two in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	150	Rev. Prof. Hensley, M.A.
Two in Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy	50	Rev. H. Alford, M.A.
One in Chemistry	50	T. B. Burcham, Esq., M.A.
One in the French Language	40	Prof. Graham, M.A., F.R.S.
One in the German Language	40	C. J. Delle, Esq.
Two in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New Testament, and Scripture History	50	Rev. W. Drake, M.A.
		Rev. Prof. Gutch, M.A.

MEDICINE.		
One in the Practice of Medicine	150	Alex. Tweedie, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
One in Surgery	150	Jos. Hodgson, Esq., F.R.S.
One in Anatomy and Physiology	150	Prof. Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S.
One in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy	100	Prof. Carpenter, M.D., F.R.S.
One in Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Infants	100	Edward Rigby, Esq., M.D.
One in Materia Medica and Pharmacy	100	Vacant.

The present Examiners are eligible, and intend to offer themselves for re-election.

Candidates must announce their names to the Registrar on or before the 30th of March.

By order of the Senate,
R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

Somerset House, March 2nd, 1853.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by the Death of J. H. FERRARI, Esq., LL.D., the Office of EXAMINER in CLASSICS in this University, is VACANT.

The Salary is £150.

Candidates must send in their Applications to the Registrar on or before WEDNESDAY the 30th instant; and the Senate will proceed to Election on Wednesday the 6th April.

By order of the Senate,
R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

Somerset House, March 3, 1853.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN Daily from Ten till Five.

Admission 1s. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—(By Royal Charter.) Specimens of the Two Prints to be given to every Subscriber of the current year, may now be seen at the Office, viz., "THE SURRENDER OF CALAIS," a work of national and historical interest, by H. Robinson, after H. C. Selous; and "CHRIST LED TO CRUCIFIXION." In addition to the above Two Prints each Prizeholder will be entitled to select for himself a Work of Art from one of the Public Exhibitions.

GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary
LEWIS POCKOCK, } Secretaries.
44, West Strand, 4th Feb., 1853.

ART UNION OF LONDON.—To Sculptors.—The Council regret they have been unable to award the premium offered for a bas-relief commemorative of the late Duke of Wellington, no work of sufficient merit in conformity with the terms of the advertisement having been submitted. Sculptors are requested to send for their models on Monday or Tuesday next, the 7th and 8th inst.

GEORGE GODWIN, } Honorary
LEWIS POCKOCK, } Secretaries.
44, West Strand, 3rd March, 1853.

ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. Part III. for the year 1851-2, containing Baths and Wash-houses, &c. will be ready for delivery on the 7th inst. A Title-page and List of Contents, for the purpose of binding the works issued for the years 1848-52, is given therein. A few copies of the set can still be obtained on payment of the subscriptions. The work for the current year 1852-3, consisting of the "Dictionary of Architecture," being in progress, Members are requested to forward their subscriptions (one Guinea) forthwith.

WYATT PARWORTH, Hon. Sec.
14, Great Marlborough Street, March 1, 1853.

NOTICE.—TO INVENTORS, ARTISTS, AND OTHERS.

THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION will be CLOSED after the Fifth of March until EASTER MONDAY, for the purpose of erecting spacious NEW ROOMS for a PHOTOGRAPHIC SCHOOL, &c. &c. MODELS of MACHINERY, which will be described to the Visitors, WORKS of ART, &c. will be received for Exhibition, free of expense to the Depositors, until the 21st of March.

TEN THOUSAND VOLUMES of most Rare, Curious, Valuable, and Splendid Books, and Books of Prints, Ancient Richly Illuminated Manuscripts upon Velvet, &c. &c.

J. LILLY, in announcing his removal from Pall Mall to his former residence, 19, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, begs to intimate that he is preparing a Catalogue of a purchased at the sale of the libraries of the Earl of Moynat, formerly Viscount Valentia, at Arley Castle, Staffordshire, Rich Thomas, Esq., of Beaumaris, Rev. Herbert C. Marsh, the very eminent Architect A. W. Pugin, Esq., H. P. Borrell, Esq., of Smyrna, and various other sources, the whole in fine condition, in appropriate and elegant bindings. This Catalogue, with the succeeding parts for this year, will be forwarded to any gentleman inclosing twelve postage stamps.

JOSEPH LILLY, 19, King Street, Covent Garden, London.

NOTICE.—MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES.—

This is to give Notice, that Mr. James Duffy, of No. 7, Wellington Quay, Dublin, having illegally printed and published an Edition of "Moore's Irish Melodies," and having surrendered all the unsold copies to Messrs. Longman and Co., they have withdrawn legal proceedings against him on his payment of costs. All Booksellers are cautioned against Selling any Edition of Moore's Melodies, excepting those published by Messrs. Longman and Co., who are the sole proprietors of the Copyright.

39, Paternoster Row, London, March 1, 1853.

NOTICE.—COLBURN'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The MARCH Number of this Magazine being ENTIRELY OUT OF PRINT, the Trade are informed that A SECOND EDITION will be ready for delivery in a few days.

Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

IMPORTANT MODERN BOOKS, CONSIGNED FROM NEW YORK,

MR. L. A. LEWIS will SELL at his House, 125, Fleet Street, on SATURDAY, 12th March, quantities of the following very important and valuable modern Books:—10 Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, 22 Christian Year, 39 Mrs. Cowden Clarke's Concordance to Shakespeare, 4 Grote's Greece, 10 vols., 18 Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art, 30 Johnston's Dictionary of Geography, 18 Latham on the English Language, 4 London's Gardening, 4 London's Agriculture, 4 London's Trees and Shrubs, 4 London's Architecture, 75 Lyell's Principles of Geology, 75 Lyell's Manual of Elementary Geology, 25 Macaulay's England, 2 vols., 40 Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays, 16 Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome, 10 McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, 2 vols., 45 McCulloch's Smith's Wealth of Nations, 23 Merivale's History of the Romans, 3 vols., 18 Milton's Poetical and Prose Works, 8 vols., 8 Niebuhr's Lectures on the History of Rome, 3 vols., 4 Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 45 Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, 3 vols., 18 Waverley Novels, new octavo edition, first 6 vols., 12 Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy, all new in cloth.

FOR INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and the COLO-

NIES.—Will be ready on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, the "LONDON MAIL," edited by JOHN LANG, (late editor of the "Mofussilite"). To be published on the departure of every mail for India, via Marseilles. The First Number will appear on the 8th March. Subscription, 1s. per Number. The "London Mail" will be transmitted to Subscribers free of postage.

Agents:—Calcutta: Thacker, Spink, & Co. Bombay: Mr. James Chesson. Madras: Messrs. Pharoah & Co.

Published by JOSEPH CLAYTON, Junr., 265, Strand, and 235, Piccadilly. All communications intended for the Editor to be addressed to the undersigned, at the "London Mail" Office, No. 10, Crane Court, Fleet Street.

JOHN JAMIESON, Sole Proprietor.

London, March 4, 1853.
* Advertisements must be sent in on the mornings of the 7th and 23rd of each month.

FORTUNE'S TEA COUNTRIES OF CHINA.

Third, Revised, and Cheaper Edition, with Woodcuts, 2 vols. post 8vo, 18s.

VISITS to the TEA COUNTRIES OF CHINA, and the BRITISH TEA PLANTATIONS in the HIMALAYA, with Narrative of Adventures by the Way, and a full Description of the Tea Plant, &c., during Two Journeys. By ROBERT FORTUNE.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

This day, Seventh and Cheaper Edition, revised and considerably enlarged, with several additional Chapters and Woodcuts, fcap. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHY in SPORT, made SCIENCE in EARNEST: Being an attempt to implant in the young mind the First Principles of Natural Philosophy by the aid of the popular toys and sports of youth.

"We know of no other book which so charmingly blends amusement with instruction. No juvenile book has been published in our time more entitled to praise."—EXAMINER.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, crown 8vo, 15s.

A NAVAL AND MILITARY TECHNICAL

DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, in Two Parts. French and English—English and French. By Lieut.-Col. BURN, Assistant Inspector of Artillery.

"The book has been greatly enlarged, and not only are French technical words and their meanings given, but English also. Lieutenant-Colonel Burn is particularly happy in his explanations; they are concise and clear. No Frenchman reading an English Naval or Military work need now be at a loss for an interpreter, nor can any Englishman plead the absence of a guide to his studies of the abundant professional literature provided by our continental neighbours."—UNITED PRESS GAZETTE.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

MR. LAYARD'S NEW WORK.

This day, with nearly 400 Illustrations, 8vo, 21s.

FRESH DISCOVERIES in the RUINS OF

NINEVEH and BABYLON; with Travels in Armenia, Kurdistan, and the Desert: being the Result of a Second Expedition to Assyria, undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum. By AUSTIN HENRY LAYARD, M.P.

"In consequence of the great interest felt in Mr. Layard's former volumes, and the large demand for them, not only in this country, but also in the United States and the Continent, the Publisher has been induced to issue at once a cheap Edition of this work, complete, unabridged, and fully embellished.

Also, with Seventy Plates, folio,

A SECOND SERIES OF THE MONUMENTS OF NINEVEH, including Bas-reliefs from the Palace of Sennacherib, and Bronzes from the ruins of Nimroud, from Drawings made on the spot during Mr. LAYARD'S Second Expedition.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

This day, fcap. 8vo, 5s.

HANDBOOK OF FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS from ENGLISH AUTHORS.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, 8vo, 12s.

CRIME: its Amount, Causes, and Remedies. By FREDERIC HILL, Esq., late Inspector of Prisons.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, with Woodcuts, 2 vols. post 8vo, 18s.

MY HOME in TASMANIA, during a Residence of Nine Years. By Mrs. MEREDITH, Author of "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales."
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, with 40 richly coloured plates, 4to, 94s.

SAXON OSSEQUIES, illustrated by Ornaments and Weapons discovered in a Cemetery, near Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, in 1851. By Hon. R. C. NEVILLE.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

LORD MAHON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

This day, Vol. II. (to be completed in 7 vols.) Post 8vo, 6s.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Versailles, 1713-1763. By Lord MAHON. Third and Revised Edition. (A Volume to be published every Two Months.)
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, with Portraits, 2 vols. 8vo, 30s.

LIVES OF THE EARLS OF ESSEX, in the Reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. 1540-1646. Founded upon many unpublished Letters and Documents from Private Family Archives. By the Hon. WALTER BOURCHIER DEVEREUX, Captain R.N.
John Murray, Albemarle Street.

THE CHILD'S OWN BOOK.

Eighth Edition, bound in crimson cloth, gilt edges, price 7s. 6d.

THE CHILD'S OWN BOOK, illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings, Revised and Corrected, with Original Tales, translated from the German.
London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen Street, Cheapside.

Published this day in 8vo, price Sixpence.

THE TRADE MUSEUM, its Nature and Use; considered in a letter addressed by permission to His Royal Highness the Prince Albert. By EDWARD BOLLY, F.R.S., L.S., and G.S.
Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Dedicated to the Women of England.—Now ready, demy 8vo, price 18s. bound in cloth.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE LAWS RELATING TO THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND, showing their Rights, Remedies, and Responsibilities in every position of life. By J. S. WHARTON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Just received from India, illustrated in a beautiful and novel style, royal 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

ROUGH NOTES OF A TRIP TO RE-UNION (BOURBON), THE MAURITIUS, and CEYLON; with Remarks on their Eligibility as Sanatoria for Indian Invalids. By FREDERIC J. MOUTAT, M.D., Bengal Medical Staff. With a Map and Thirty-six Illustrations.
London: W. Thacker and Co., 87, Newgate Street.

ARNOLD'S CLASSICAL WORKS.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 6d.; by post, 10d.

A FEW WORDS ON AN ARTICLE IN "FRASER'S MAGAZINE." By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Just published, price 2s. 6d.

THE INTELLECTUAL and MORAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESENT AGE. By SAMUEL WARREN, F.R.S., one of Her Majesty's Counsel.

"It is rich in profound reflection, stored with rare and valuable information, and clothed in the most beautiful and glowing language."—HULL PACKET.
William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Now ready, Part I., price One Shilling, (to be continued in Shilling Monthly Parts.)

A PLAIN COMMENTARY on the FOUR

HOLY GOSPELS, intended chiefly for Devotional Reading. This Commentary will be particularly adapted to the wants of the Middle and Poorer Classes, and will be issued in Shilling Monthly Parts. At the same time it is so arranged that any chapter can be obtained separately, in the form of a Tract, and thus used for distribution.
John Henry Parker, Oxford and London.

This day is published, price 2s. 6d.

LIGHT EXPLAINED ON the HYPOTHESIS of the ETHERIAL MEDIUM BEING A VISCOUS FLUID. Part I. Transversal Vibration. Variation of Velocity: Double Refraction: Linear Polarization: Elliptical Polarization. By ROBERT MOON, M.A., Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

"Light so necessary to life, and almost life itself; if it be true that light is in the soul."
Cambridge: Macmillan & Co. George Bell, Fleet Street, London.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

HURST AND BLACKETT,

SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE FOLLOWING
NEW WORKS.

I.

MEMOIRS of the COURT and**CABINETS of GEORGE III.** From Original Family Documents. By the DUKE of BUCKINGHAM and CHANDOS, K.G., &c. 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits, 30s.

"A very remarkable and valuable publication. In these volumes the most secret history of many of the important transactions of the period commencing from 1752 and ending with 1800 is laid bare. Details then guarded with the most anxious care from all eyes but those of the privileged few are now for the first time given to the public. It is not possible to conceive contemporary history more completely exemplified. . . . The Duke of Buckingham has moulded his materials with no ordinary ability and skill. The connecting narrative is written both with judgment and vigour—not unfrequently in a style that comes up to the highest order of historical composition—especially in some of the sketches of personal character."—*MORNING HERALD*.

II.

MILITARY LIFE in ALGERIA.

By the COUNT P. DE CASTELLANE. 2 vols., 21s.

"We commend this book as really worth perusal. It makes us familiarly acquainted with the nature of Algerian experience. Changarnier, Cavaignac, Canrobert, Lamoriciere, are brought prominently before the reader."—*EXAMINER*.

III.

TRAVELS in INDIA and KASH-**MIR.** By BARON SCHONBERG. 2 vols., with Illustrations, 21s.

"The author of this interesting work is a man of refined tastes and quick perceptions. His volumes are full of information, and his remarks are always lively and entertaining."—*GLOBE*.

"This book is an interesting one in many points of view: as the production of an intelligent and observant mind, as the recorded experience of a sensible and reflective stranger, and as the unbiased opinion of a man competent at once to come to a conclusion on English rule and its consequences in the East, and honest enough to express his thoughts on that subject without concealment."—*OBSERVER*.

IV.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY of AN**ENGLISH SOLDIER in the UNITED STATES ARMY.** 2 vols. 21s.

"The novelty characterising these volumes is likely to secure them many readers."—*DAILY NEWS*.

"The author affords some very acceptable information upon a very interesting subject."—*MORNING HERALD*.

V.

REVELATIONS of SIBERIA.

By a BANISHED LADY. Second Edition. 2 vols. 21s.

"A thoroughly good book. It cannot be read by too many people."—*DICKENS'S HOUSEHOLD WORDS*.

THE NEW NOVELS.

I.

HARRY MUIR: A New Story of**SCOTTISH LIFE.** By the Author of "Margaret Maitland," 3 vols.

II.

THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER; OR,**THE DAYS WE LIVE IN.** By Mrs. GORE. 3 vols.

"This sparkling and entertaining novel will be read with pleasure by thousands."—*MORNING HERALD*.

"As good a novel as we have seen from Mrs. Gore's pen. The story is exceedingly interesting."—*MORNING POST*.

III.

THE FIRST LIEUTENANT'S**STORY.** By LADY CATHARINE LONG. 3 vols.

"An exquisite and most interesting tale."—*BRITANNIA*.

THE LANDED GENTRY FOR 1853.

Now ready, in 2 large Volumes, including the Supplement, (equal in quantity to 30 ordinary volumes), price £2 2s. bound, with a SEPARATE INDEX, Grats. of all the Names (upwards of 100,000) mentioned in the work.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY
CORRECTED FOR 1853.

The great expense attending the production of this important and truly national work will preclude its being again printed in so extended and comprehensive a form, and the present opportunity will consequently be the only one afforded for obtaining it. Those who desire to secure copies are therefore requested to send their orders without delay to their respective booksellers.

Published for Henry Colburn, by his Successors, Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough Street.

NEW WORKS.

1.

The Fourth Volume of Colonel W. MURE'S
CRITICAL HISTORY of the LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of
ANCIENT GREECE. 8vo, Map, price 15s.

2.

LORD BELFAST'S LECTURES ON
THE ENGLISH POETS and POETRY of the NINETEENTH
CENTURY. Fcap. 8vo, price 6s. 6d.

3.

Mr. HORACE ST. JOHN'S Work on
the INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO; its HISTORY and PRESENT
STATE. 2 vols. post 8vo, price 21s.

4.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS'S MEMOIRS
of a MAITRE D'ARMES; or, Eighteen Months at St. Petersburg.
Translated by the MARQUIS of ORMONDE. 16mo, 2s. 6d.; or
in Two Parts, price One Shilling each.

5.

THE LIGHT of THE FORGE; or,
Counsels drawn from the Sick-bed of E. M. By the Rev. W.
HARRISON, M.A. With Two Wood Engravings. Fcap. 8vo,
price 5s.

6.

THE CABINET GAZETTEER. By
the Author of the "Cabinet Lawyer." With a Coloured Map of
the World. Fcap. 8vo, price 10s. 6d.; calf lettered, 13s.

7.

WILMOT'S ABRIDGMENT OF
BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENG-
LAND. New Edition, revised and brought down to 1833 by Sir
JOHN E. EARDLEY WILMOT, Bart. 12mo, price 6s. 6d.
(Next week.)

8.

ANTHONY'S FOOTSTEPS TO HIS-
TORY; An Epitome of the Histories of England and France.
Second Edition (1833), much enlarged. Fcap. 8vo, price 5s. 6d.

9.

THE PRINCIPLES of MECHANICAL
PHILOSOPHY applied to INDUSTRIAL MECHANICS. By
THOMAS TATE, F.R.A.S., of Knaeller Hall. With 200 Woodcuts.
8vo, price 10s. 6d.

10.

INSTRUCTIONS in the DOCTRINE
and PRACTICE of CHRISTIANITY. By the Rev. G. E. LYNCH
COTTON, M.A. Third Edition. 18mo, price 2s. 6d.

11.

MEMOIR of a METAPHYSICIAN.
By FRANCIS DRAKE, Esq. Edited by the Author of "Begin-
nings of a New School of Metaphysics," &c. Post 8vo, price 6s. 6d.

12.

OUTLINES of the HISTORY of the
MIDDLE AGES: with Heads of Analysis, Synchronic Table, and
Questions for Examination. By GEORGE T. MANNING. 12mo,
price 4s.

13.

The Fifth Edition of Mr. RICHARD
HILEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, much enlarged and improved:
with a Sequel on Logic, Rhetoric, Taste, and Poetry. 12mo, price
3s. 6d.

14.

Mr. P. H. GOSSE'S NATURALIST'S
SOJOURN in JAMAICA. With coloured Plates. Post 8vo,
price 14s.

"In these pages we follow him from day to day amidst the beautiful scenery and new world of animal and vegetable life that Jamaica presents to the European eye. Everything which he sees and hears differs from what we are accustomed to in this country; and keenly alive to the peculiarities of all around him, he imparts the same interest to his reader."—*ATHENÆUM*.

New School Atlases now ready.

XV.

M'LEOD & WELLER'S NEW ATLAS
of SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY: comprising Fifteen full-coloured
Maps, with descriptive letter-press. Royal 8vo, price 7s.

XVI.

Mr. EDWARD HUGHES'S NEW
SCHOOL ATLAS of PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, and COMMERCIAL
GEOGRAPHY: Seventeen full-coloured Maps, with de-
scriptive Letter-press. Royal 8vo, price 10s. 6d.

XVII.

BUTLER'S JUNIOR ATLAS OF
ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY: comprising Ten full-coloured Maps.
Royal 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

XVIII.

BUTLER'S JUNIOR ATLAS OF
MODERN GEOGRAPHY: comprising Twelve full-coloured
Maps. Royal 8vo, price 4s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, & LONGMANS.

POPULAR WORKS.

Fourth Thousand.

QUEECHY. By ELIZABETH WETHERELL, Author
of 'The Wide, Wide World.' 2 vols. crown 8vo, 12s. cloth.

Tenth Thousand.

THE LISTENER. By CAROLINE FRX. 2 Vols.
fcap. 8vo, 10s. cloth.

Third Thousand.

TALES and SKETCHES of CHRISTIAN LIFE
in different Lands and Ages. Fcap. 8s. cloth.

Fifth Thousand.

THE ROYAL PREACHER. Lectures on Eccle-
siastes. By the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D. Crown
8vo, 5s. cloth.

Tenth Thousand.

THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD. By ELIZABETH
WETHERELL. 5s. cloth.—Also Two Vols., crown 8vo, 6s.
cloth.

Fourth Thousand.

A MEMOIR of LADY COLQUHOUN, of Luss,
By the Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D. 7s. 6d. cloth.

Tenth Thousand.

THE STORY of GRACE. By the Author of 'The
Night of Weeping,' &c. 18mo, 2s. cloth.

Fourth Thousand.

MEMOIR of the Rev. W. H. HEWITSON, of
Dirlerton. By the Rev. JOHN BAILLIE. Crown 8vo, 5s.
cloth.

Twenty-second Thousand.

THE RETROSPECT; or, a Review of Providen-
tial Mercies: with Anecdotes of various Characters, and an
Address to Naval Officers. By the Rev. RICHARD MARKS.
Fcap. 5s. cloth.

Second Thousand.

THE TWO PATHS. A Tale for the Times. By
the Hon. Mrs. FRANCIS MAUDE. With a Preface by the
Hon. and Rev. H. MONTAGU VILLIERS, M.A. Fcap. 8vo,
6s. cloth.

Third Thousand.

A STRANGER HERE; a Memorial of one to
whom to live was Christ and to die was gain. By the Rev.
HORATIUS BONAR. Fcap. 6s. cloth.

Third Thousand.

MEMOIR of the Rev. SPENCER THORNTON,
A.M., late Vicar of Wendover, Bucks. By the Rev. W. R.
FREMANTLE. Crown 8vo, 5s. cloth.

Sixtieth Thousand.

THE MOUNT of OLIVES; and other Lectures
on Prayer. By the Rev. Dr. HAMILTON. 18mo, 1s. 6d. cloth.

Second Thousand.

THE EXILES of LUCERNA; or, the Sufferings
of the Waldenses during the Persecution of 1686. Fcap. 8vo,
2s. 6d. cloth.

Sixty-fifth Thousand.

LIFE IN EARNEST. Six Lectures on Christian
Activity and Ardour. By the Rev. Dr. HAMILTON. 18mo,
1s. 6d. cloth.

Forty fifth Thousand.

THE NIGHT of WEeping; or, Words for the
Suffering Family of God. By the Rev. HORATIUS BONAR.
18mo, 2s. cloth.

Fifth Thousand.

THE RAINBOW in the NORTH; a Short Ac-
count of the First Establishment of Christianity in Rupert's
Land, by the Church Missionary Society. By Miss TUCKER.
Fcap. with Illustrations, 3s. 6d. cloth.

Twelfth Thousand.

THE FAMILY of BETHANY; or, Meditations
on the Eleventh Chapter of the Gospel according to St. John.
By L. BONNET. Translated from the French, with an Intro-
ductory Essay, by the late Rev. HUGH WHITE, of St. Mary's,
Dublin. Fcap. 8vo, 5s. cloth.

Fourth Thousand.

THE NIGHT LAMP. A Narrative of the Means
by which Spiritual Darkness was dispelled from the Death-bed
of Agnes Maxwell Macfarlane. By the Rev. JOHN MACFAR-
LANE, LL.D. Crown 8vo, 5s. cloth.

Twentieth Thousand.

MORNING and NIGHT WATCHES. By the
Author of 'The Faithful Promiser.' 32mo, 1s. 6d. cloth.

JAMES NISBET and Co., 21, Berners Street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1853.

REVIEWS.

A Short Narrative of the Second Voyage of the Prince Albert in Search of Sir John Franklin. By William Kennedy, Commanding the Expedition. Dalton.

WHEN noticing last week the plans of the new arctic expeditions, we took occasion to remark that the advisers of Lady Franklin have much to answer for, in causing that devoted lady to send out her expeditions to so little purpose. Our remarks should have been addressed rather, it would seem, to those with whom the expeditions are entrusted. The narrative of another of these has since made its appearance, cheerfully and cleverly told, and creditably written; but necessarily brief, and tending to show that so far as relates to the existence of any hopes, at any time, of finding traces of Sir John Franklin, the expedition might as well have been left unperformed. Unhappily there was unequivocal evidence to the contrary. Mr. Kennedy's instructions certainly were to examine Prince Regent's Inlet and the coast of North Somerset, but before reaching this locality, he met in his passage up Baffin's Bay with the intelligence of the discovery of Franklin's winter quarters at the mouth of Wellington Channel. Mr. Kennedy's first impulse was to follow up the track, and he had already sufficiently advanced through Barrow's Straits, when he was induced, by heavy gales and the dense accumulation of ice, to turn back towards the land of his instructions. As might be expected, it was useless to follow the track backwards; yet the game of blindman's-buff went merrily on. It was all very social and jolly to indulge in long yarns and rough sea-songs, and to drink, in the flowing cup of chocolate, that cheers but not inebriates, a happy meeting with H.M.S. *Erebus* and *Terror*, and their gallant crews; but there was no likelihood now of finding them in Prince Regent Inlet. It was with sincere and praiseworthy piety that Mr. Kennedy and his companions offered up, as the appropriate and befitting conclusion to the labours of each day, a prayer to Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, to be guided to the object in which they were engaged, and be blessed as the instruments of carrying relief to their long-lost brethren; but no amount of intercession could alter the ascertained decrees of Providence. "How the discoveries of Captain Penny in Wellington Channel," says Mr. Kennedy, "had rendered it almost certain that Franklin had selected that route in preference to any other, I know now, but would have given my right hand to have known then." Why, all that it was necessary to know of Franklin's movements, pointing in the direction of Wellington Channel, was known then to Mr. Kennedy.

"On Tuesday, the 8th July, we were three-fourths of the way up Baffin's Bay, and nearly opposite the little Danish colony of Upernivik. We had this morning been visited by Captains Patterson and Walker, of the whaling ships *Pacific* of Aberdeen, and *Jane* of Bo'ness, who breakfasted with us, and brought with them a document which set our little society in a ferment. It was headed, 'Memorandum of traces of Sir John Franklin's Expedition,' and was to the following purport.

"1st. Three graves, neatly made, with wooden head-boards, bearing the names of,

"Wm. Braine, R.M. H.M.S. *Erebus*, April 3, 1846, Et. 32.

"John Hartnell, A.B., H.M.S. *Erebus*. Et. 25.

"John Torrington, Jan. 1st. H.M.S. *Terror*. Et. 20.

"2nd. An anvil stand with remnant of coals, &c. indications of the armourer's forge.

"3rd. A large mound, with marked evidence of the carpenter's saw, observatory, and perhaps a shore store house.

"4th. Scraps of clothing, canvas, cordage, and papers, scattered over a large area, comprehended between Capes Riley and Spencer. Stacks of preserved meat cans were found.

"The graves and remnants of winter-quarters were grouped upon a sloping neck of land, to the N.E. of Beechey Island. The indentation between Cape Riley and Beechey Island was the probable seat of the missing Expedition's first winter harbour.

(Signed) E. W. KANE, U.S.N.

"Baffin's Bay, off Upernivik, July 7th, 1851."

"This paper was given to Captain Walker by Dr. Kane of the *Advance*, who informed him that these 'traces' had been found by Captain Penny, of the *Lady Franklin*, in September last."

Mr. Kennedy, however, performed a very arduous and fruitless search down the east coast of North Somerset, round by Ommanney Bay to Cape Walker, where he now knew Sir John Franklin was not; and his narrative of this expedition, from which we shall here present some extracts, is not wanting in interest. The *Prince Albert* was commissioned at Aberdeen, in May, 1851. The crew consisted only of sixteen hands in addition to the Commanders Kennedy and Bellot, the latter a generous-hearted volunteer from the French navy; and they were equipped with two years' provisions, some carrier pigeons, who instinctively declined afterwards to carry any intelligence home, and a general supply of arctic fixings in the shape of mocassins, snow shoes, pemmican, kites, dingees, sledges, and dogs.

"By the 3rd of June we were once more ready for sea. And now came the usual hurry and bustle of departure. Last letters were written—last visits paid, and Jack's last farewells to Robina and Maggie, fairly got over, when the order was given for all hands on board. There, in our little cabin with her estimable niece, sat the truly feminine yet heroic spirit who presided over our gallant little enterprise, one whose name—if her husband's is already associated with the highest honours of geographical discovery—will not be less so hereafter in the hearts of Englishmen, with honours of another kind—the most noble, devoted, and unwearied efforts to rescue or solve the fate of our missing countrymen.

"One by one each of our little party was introduced, and cheered by her words of wise and affectionate counsels. If ever three English cheers were given with the heart's best feelings of a British sailor, they were given, when stepping over the vessel's side, our noble patroness waved us her last adieu and God's blessing on our voyage.

"And now for the North-west, we exclaimed, as at two P.M. on the 3rd June, with flags flying, and a lovely garland woven by the fair hands of the ladies of Stromness and of Wolverhampton, to hang to our shrouds, we hoisted anchor to the refrain of the time-worn seaman's ditty of the 'Girls we left behind us,' and proceeded to sea by Hoy Sound."

On arriving at Pond's Bay they were visited by four Esquimaux, and we have a couple of extracts—the first, curiously illustrative of the distance at which sounds may be heard in the thin quiet atmosphere of the arctic regions; the second, descriptive of the effects of music on their visitors, derived from an organ thoughtfully presented to the ship's company by H.R.H. Prince Albert:—

"A singular atmospheric phenomenon may be mentioned 'en passant,' in connexion with this

visit of the Esquimaux, proving the highly conductive properties of the atmosphere in these latitudes under certain conditions. Long before they reached the vessel, their voices, and even their well-known salutation 'chimo,' could be plainly distinguished, although at a distance which we estimated could not have been under six or eight miles.

"Having extracted what we could from them in the shape of news, the idea struck some metaphysical mind of our party to try the effect of 'music on the savage breast.' Accordingly the organ was brought on deck and set going, and its effect, whatever it may be in poetry, was anything but 'soothing' upon our visitors. From the first, it was evidently regarded as possessed of some mysterious powers of life and volition, which they acknowledged by dancing and singing around it in the most uproarious manner. One poor fellow was particularly distinguished by the oddity and extravagance of his behaviour. At the first note he was observed to 'grin horribly a ghastly smile,'—this was followed by a whoop, and a yell, and a leap in the air, as if he were possessed by a legion of demons; and so he went on leaping, and howling, and using all the frantic gesticulations of a madman, till in mercy to the poor creature's wits, we were forced to stop the organ and his extacies together."

The track of Sir John Franklin, like the fair maids of Stromness, being 'left behind,' the searching expedition turned round into Prince Regent Inlet. On landing at Cape Seppings the commander and four of the crew got 'left behind:—

"After an hour's reconnoitring, we prepared to rejoin the vessel; but found our return cut off by the ice, which had, in the meantime, as I afterwards learned, embayed the *Prince Albert* in a sort of pool, and here we were all drifting to the southward in a body down the Inlet. To add to our perplexity, night had come on. Nothing could be seen or heard around us but huge masses of ice, grinding, tossing, and rearing furiously on every side. To attempt to reach the ship under such circumstances was to ensure certain destruction to the boat and every body in it; and nothing was left, therefore, but to return to the shore, which we succeeded in reaching in safety, about two miles to the south of Cape Seppings. Drawing our boat up on the beach, and turning her up as a shelter from the night air, we prepared to pass the night under her as we best could. The weather was bitterly cold; our clothes were little else than a mass of ice, and knowing, under such circumstances, the danger of allowing the men to fall asleep, I permitted each of them to take an hour's rest, in turn, under the boat, but no more; and kept them for the remainder of the night in active exercise. With the dawn of the following morning we scrambled to the highest cliff of Cape Seppings, stiff, cold, and weary; and the consternation of the poor men may be conceived on discovering that every vestige of the *Prince Albert* had disappeared during the night.

"I was not without my own fears of the issue of this adventure, more however as regarded the ship than ourselves, as we could always fall back, in case of emergency, upon the provisions deposited by Sir James Ross, at Whaler Point, on the other side of the harbour. Thither we now directed our steps, and fortunately found the depot precisely in the same condition in which it had been left two years before, with the exception of a cask of tallow which had been emptied by the bears and foxes, a case of chocolate partly destroyed, and a cask of biscuit much damaged. The house erected by Sir James Ross was still standing, but the covering much injured. A cylinder attached to the flagstaff contained a notice of the deposit of provisions, and of his future intentions.

"It was now the 10th of September—winter was evidently fast setting in—and from the distance the ship had been carried during that disastrous night, (whether out to sea or down the Inlet we could not conjecture,) there was no hope of our being able to rejoin her at least during the present season. There remained, therefore, no alternative but to make up

our minds to pass the winter, if necessary, where we were.

"I pass over the anguish of the reflection at such a termination to our enterprise, so full as we had been of hope and confidence, and determination to accomplish the duty that had been assigned to us. The reader will not fail to feel a little interest even in a feeling so deeply personal, but the humble companions of my misfortune, occupied with the considerations of their own safety during the long and dreary winter that was before them, could hardly be expected to find room for other thoughts. It was a relief, therefore, to my own sorrowful contemplations to begin to discuss with them, with as much cheerfulness as I could command, our little plans for our future proceedings. The first object to be attended to was the erecting of some sort of shelter against the daily increasing inclemency of the weather, and for this purpose the launch left here by Sir James Ross was selected. Her mainmast was laid on supports at the bow and stern, about nine feet in height, and by spreading two of her sails over this a very tolerable roof was obtained. A stove was set up in the body of the boat with the pipes running through the roof, and we were soon sitting by a comfortable fire, which after our long exposure to the wet and cold we stood very much in need of. There was a plentiful supply of blanket bags in the *dépôt*, by the aid of which we were soon in possession of as warm and comfortable bedding as we could desire. Out of the same material we were able to supply ourselves with some excellent clothing, using, in the absence of ordinary needles and thread, sail needles and twine, which answered our purpose equally well. These and other preparations of a similar nature carried us through the first week of our dreary residence with a very tolerable approach to comfort and contentment."

At the expiration of five anxious weeks this Robinson Crusoe episode in the voyage was fortunately brought to a close:—

"Towards evening, heard a shot in the direction of Cape Seppings, and on looking out found it to proceed from a party of seven men under Mr. Bellot, who had dragged the jolly boat of the *Prince Albert* all the way from Batty Bay. It was with emotions of inexpressible thankfulness and joy that we received the intelligence that the entire party were well, and that the *Prince Albert* was safely moored in a good position in Batty Bay. I cannot refrain from recording here my warmest thanks to Mr. Bellot, not only for this, but two other attempts which he had made to communicate to us the intelligence of the *Prince Albert*'s position, and to bring us a supply of clothing. He had set out with two men to come by land to Port Leopold, the third day after getting into Batty Bay, but after three days' march over the wild and rugged hills, wading through deep snow, and walking against continual drift, they were obliged to return to the ship after much suffering from cold and wet. He next made a gallant attempt alongshore by means of dogs and sledges, but getting on weak ice, fell through, and had again to return with the loss of a sledge and part of its contents. The third (the present) attempt was more successful. The little boat, as already stated, had been dragged all the way, in the event of any occasion arising for its use where the ice had not formed. They found the ice, however, formed all the way to this point, and in many places so rough, that they had often to drag their boat over points of land."

In getting back to the ship at Batty Bay the return party was rather put to it for a night's lodging:—

"In the endeavour to reach Mr. Bellot's encampment of the 16th, we continued on foot longer than we should have done, and the consequence was, that being overtaken by night before looking for camping ground, we found ourselves, before we were aware or had time to reflect on the predicament we had got into, groping about, in the darkness, and with a heavy shower of snow falling, for some bit of *terra firma* (for we had been all day upon the ice) where we could pitch the tent. We stumbled at last, after making our shins more

freely acquainted than was altogether agreeable with the sharp edges of the broken ice, into a fine square space of clear beach, between some heavy masses of stranded ice. Choosing out the softest part of a shelving rock of limestone of which the beach was composed, we pitched the tent, spread the oilcloth, and with some coals, which we had brought with us from Whaler Point, boiled a good kettle of tea for all hands. All these preparations were, however, but introductory to another, which we found a most difficult problem indeed—namely, to contrive how we were all to pass the night in the single little tent we had brought with us. We all got in, certainly, and got the kettle in the middle; but as for lying down to sleep, it was utterly out of the question. A London omnibus, on a racing day after five o'clock, was the only parallel I could think of to our attempt to stow thirteen men, including our colossal carpenter, into a tent intended for six. At last, after some deliberation, it was arranged that we should sit down six in a row, on each side, which would leave us about three feet clear to stretch our legs. Mr. Bellot, who formed the thirteenth, being the most compact and *stowable* of the party, agreed to squeeze in underneath them, stipulating only for a clear foot square for his head alongside the tea-kettle. Being unprovided with a candlestick, even if there had been room to place one anywhere, it was arranged that each of us should hold the candle in his hand for a quarter of an hour, and then pass it to his neighbour, and thus by the aid of our flickering taper, through the thick steam of the boiling kettle, we had just enough light to prevent us putting our tea into our neighbour's mouth instead of our own.

"Well, boys," suggests our ever jovial first mate, Henry Anderson, "now we are fairly seated, I'm thinking, as we can do nothing else, we had best make a night of it again. What say you to a song, Dick?" Whereupon, nothing loath, Mr. Richard Webb strikes up, in the first style of forecastle execution, "Susannah, don't you cry for me," which is of course received by the company with the utmost enthusiasm. 'Mr. Webb, your health and song,' and general applause, and emptying of tea-cans, which Mr. John Smith, pleading inability to sing, undertakes to replenish for the night. 'Irvine, my lad, pass the candle, and give us the 'Tailor.' Mr. Irvine, you must understand, gentle reader, has distinguished himself by some extraordinary performance on the blanket-bags, during our late detention at Whaler Point, in virtue of which he has been formally installed 'Tailor to the Expedition.'

"The Tailor" is accordingly given, *con amore*, and is a remarkable history of the knight of the thimble, who, burying his goose, like Prospero his books, 'beyond the reach of plummet,' becomes 'a sailor bold,' and in that capacity enslaves the heart of a lovely lady of incalculable wealth, who, &c.—We all know the rest. 'Kenneth, you monster, take that clumsy foot of yours off my stomach, will you?' cries out poor Mr. Bellot, smothered beneath the weight of four-and-twenty legs, upon which the carpenter, in his eagerness to comply, probably drives his foot into Mr. Bellot's eye. And so, passing the song and the joke around—Mr. Bellot, occasionally making a sudden desperate effort to get up, and settling down again in despair—with a long 'blow' like a grampus—we make what Anderson calls 'a night of it.' No management, however, can make our solitary candle last out beyond twelve o'clock, or thereabout. Notwithstanding this extinguisher to the entertainments of the evening, Mr. Anderson—while some are dozing and hob-a-nobbing in their dreams—may still be heard keeping it up with unabated spirit in the dark, wakening every sleeper now and then with some tremendous chorus he has contrived to get up among his friends, for the 'Bay of Biscay,' or some favourite Greenland melody, with its inspiring burthen of 'Cheeri-lie, ah! cheeri-lie!'"

In January, 1852, Mr. Kennedy, M. Bellot, and three others, set out upon the sledge expedition, which constituted the principal feature of the voyage. They were absent ninety-

seven days, and travelled in that time 1100 miles round North Somerset, as already mentioned, to Ommanney Bay and Cape Walker. The journey was not without its perils:—

"We had got about half-way up one of those villainous steepes, when our entire *cortège* gave unmistakable signs of a tendency to seek a sudden descent. There was just time for us to cast off the traces, all but poor Mr. Bellot, who was not sufficiently alert in disengaging his, when away went the sleigh and dogs, and Mr. Bellot after them, into an abyss at the bottom, where the only indication of the catastrophe that could be seen was some six inches of Mr. Bellot's heels above the surface of the snow. We dug him out 'a wiser and a better man' for the rest of the journey, whenever any of these pestilent slopes had to be encountered hereafter."

"It was something, certainly, to know we were not marching over the Inlet or out to sea, in which case we would have marched on, and in all probability never returned; but in other respects we had rather lost than gained by getting on *terra firma*. With an atmosphere as thick as pea-soup, and no sun, moon, or stars to be seen, there was no keeping the shore (and to go on one side or the other was to incur the certainty of losing ourselves again, either on the Inlet or on the land), without hugging close up and into a break-neck line of stranded fragments of ice, which indicated the direction of the beach. Along this formidable path we floundered on—now coming bump up against some huge fragment of ice, or pitching over the top of it into a hole, excavated in the snow at the bottom, by the whirling eddies of the wind; now walking, now crawling, occasionally tumbling into the snow, until we were all suddenly brought up by a cry of pain from one of the men, who had met with a *bouleversement* over the edge of a bank of ice. It was a sad accident, but the worst of it was, that after setting him on his legs, nothing could induce him to move a step farther. Here he was, and here he maintained he must remain, '*conte qui conte*.' There was no reasoning with the poor fellow, who certainly had sustained a very severe injury, but not anything like so bad as he had imagined it, and it would never do to leave him lying here. So feigning to take him at his word, we proposed to bundle him up in a buffalo-robe and bury him in the snow for the night—comforting him with the assurance that we would certainly come back for him in the morning. This Arctic prescription had a magical effect upon our patient—the back and the broken bones were speedily forgotten, and in a short time he was on his legs again, and we all trudging on once more in the old rough and we found ourselves standing under the lee of some and tumble style of progression, till about midnight thing which looked like a bank of snow, but which, to our great gratification, proved to be the powder-house we had erected on shore in the beginning of the winter."

"A consultation was now held whether we should cut our way into it and pass the night here, 'accounted as we were,' or make for the ship, which we now knew could not be far off. Our decision was for the latter, and the only question now was, how to steer for the vessel. This, too, was decided upon at last, by each of the party pointing in turn in the direction in which he thought the vessel lay, and then taking the mean of the bearings. To prevent our separating in the drift (for some of the party had by this time got so benumbed with cold, as to be unable to use their hands to clear their eyelids, and had thus become literally blind with the accumulation of the snow on their eyes), it was agreed that at certain intervals we should call and answer to each other's names, and that those whose eyes had suffered least should take the others in tow. In this order we proceeded for the vessel, and fortunately by the guidance of a solitary star, that could be faintly distinguished through the drift, got near enough the ship to hear the wind whistling through the shrouds, and were thus guided, rather by the ear than by the eye, to her position, and soon afterwards found ourselves on board, where we were received once more as those from the dead."

"It is hardly necessary to say that we were all dreadfully frost-bitten. With such precautions, however, as we took, carefully restoring the circulation of the affected parts by rubbing them over with cold water and snow, before going below, we escaped with no worse consequences than some very ugly-looking scars, and two or three days of snow-blindness, with, of course, the doctor's best attention for the first fortnight thereafter."

At Fury Beach they came up with a tattered structure erected in 1822 by Sir John Ross. The provisions deposited there were still good:—

"We helped ourselves very liberally from the old stores of the *Fury*, which we found not only in the best preservation, but much superior in quality, after thirty years of exposure to the weather, to some of our own stores, and those supplied to the other Arctic Expeditions. This high state of preservation, I cannot help attributing in some measure to the strength and thickness of the tins, in which the preserved meats, vegetables, and soups had been placed. The flour had all caked in solid lumps, which had to be re-ground and passed through a sieve before it was fit for the cook's hands. In other respects it was fresh and sweet as ever, and supplied us with a stock of excellent biscuit."

Curiously enough the travellers suffered from heat as well as from cold:—

"The thermometer at noon indicated + 22—a temperature which, to our sensations, was absolutely oppressive. One of our dogs through over-exertion, combined with the unusual heat, fainted in his traces, and lay gasping for breath for a quarter of an hour, but after recovering went on as merrily as ever. These faithful creatures were perfect treasures to us throughout the journey. They were all suffering like ourselves from snow-blindness, but did not in the least relax their exertions on this account. The Esquimaux dog is in fact the camel of these northern deserts—the faithful attendant of man, and the sharer of his labours and privations."

"Having travelled to the usual camping hour, and all apparently feeling the benefit of our late four days' rest, we resolved from this time forward to travel during the night instead of the day, partly to avoid the fierce glare of the sun's rays and consequent snow-blindness, and partly, as we had felt the mid-day heat oppressive for steady marching, to secure the most bracing period of the twenty-four hours for walking. Accordingly, instead of erecting a snow-house, we threw up simply a snow-wall to windward, and seating ourselves round our conjuror, paikin in hand, enjoying a refreshing meal of pemmican and warm tea. This over we set out upon our night march, feeling as fresh as we did in the morning. The darkness of midnight we found a shade deeper than the day of mid-winter, but sufficiently light to permit our seeing our way quite clearly. With the advance of the morning of the 20th, we not only felt braced for duty, but were gratified with a sight of those lovely morning tints that herald the approach of day."

The exploring party returned by Cape Walker and Port Leopold to the winter quarters of the *Prince Albert* in Batty Bay; and in the following August a channel was cut into open water for the release of the vessel. The *North Star*, with stores for Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, was met with, and Mr. Kennedy left Commander Pullen at Beechey Island, erecting a Northumberland House for their deposit.

The *Prince Albert* returned with all hands well, except three unimportant cases, having been absent sixteen months, eleven of which were passed in winter quarters. The principal geographical result of the expedition was the discovery of a passage from Regent's Inlet to the Victoria Channel, which in compliment to his French companion Mr. Kennedy named Bellot Strait. Mr. Kennedy thinks that Sir John Franklin and his companions are not likely to have perished for

want of food or fuel, and inclines to the belief that he has proceeded through the Queen's Channel to an advanced west longitude, and is now to be sought for from the westward or Behring Strait. We trust it may be so; and that the little screw *Isabel*, of whose capacity we entertain some doubt, will be found equal to penetrate this ideal haven. Our own incredulity of the existence of the lost mariners, it would be ungracious here to reiterate. To the high contrary opinions which our remarks at the meeting of the British Association at Belfast elicited from those who are qualified to judge, we bow with submission, regretting for humanity sake that our duty in this instance is not one of sympathy but of criticism.

The Second Burmese War: a Narrative of the Operations at Rangoon in 1852. By W. F. B. Laurie, Lieut. Madras Artillery. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A SIMPLE edict of annexation, and "a royal salute fired at every principal station of the army in the several presidencies in honour of the event," closes the second Burmese war: the more formal ceremony of the cession of Arracan and the Tenasserim provinces closed the first about a quarter of a century since. From that time we may trace back our relations in this quarter by progressive humilities till we reach the old letter lately disinterred at Calcutta, "from Nathaniel Higginson, Esq., Governor of Fort St. George, to the King of Ava, in 1695, presented by the agent of the Governor on his knees," and of which the abject adulation comes in striking contrast with the curt and haughty ultimatum of the present Governor-General to the same court. This curious letter is given in the introductory chapter of the work before us.

The present rapidity of intercourse with all parts of our Indian dependencies, and the regularity with which it is maintained, has had this amongst other results—that as the interval of time has diminished, the interest which the people of this country have taken in the affairs of the East has proportionately increased, and the daily press has had to meet a new want. To those who may have followed its workings in this direction, there must have arisen doubts whether the advantages of this rapidity were to be altogether without alloy. Ireland has always been a difficulty, but the conflicting interests and feelings which exist there are as nothing, in respect of magnitude or number, with those which are beginning to develop themselves over the vast continent of India: its civil and fiscal system is ever offering up grievances and impolitics. The several presidencies have their mutual jealousies; there are their large and most variously-composed warlike establishments, and from the anonymous letters which have emanated from this body alone during the course of the last year, a curious series of extracts might be taken, to illustrate the hidden and hostile feelings which are there at work. From such a source the daily journalist can now too readily obtain any statements to meet his immediate exigencies, for whatever subject is brought within our political sphere, is viewed and treated solely with reference to our own party feelings and differences. We cannot just now know too much respecting British India, but it unfortunately happens that the characteristic of the principal sources of our information is an indifference to truth.

Freedom from any restraint of this sort has

been so largely assumed during the progress of the late operations in Burmah—we have so often been called upon to accept statements as to the policy of the Government, or as to executive measures, which the lapse of a few weeks has shown to have been pure inventions—that we welcomed the appearance of a continuous narrative, with the authenticity of the name of one who had himself taken part in them. In an introductory chapter the author gives a short account of our past relations with the court of Ava, and in a second describes the growth of those provocations which ended in the appearance of Captain Lambert's squadron in the Rangoon waters. This first demonstration was quickly followed by the determination of the Governor-General to send a larger force there, unless the king of Ava should engage to pay the sum of ten lacs of rupees—the time allowed for his consideration of the alternative was to expire on the first of April, 1852. In the middle of February, the author's company of artillery received orders to be in readiness for field-service in Burmah, and from that time he commenced "the practice of journalising."

The operations contemplated by the Governor-General and Council, had reference solely to the capture and occupation of Rangoon, in which place a large force of Burmese had been assembled, and the defensive works of which they had much strengthened. Though the season was far advanced, it was hoped that this might be accomplished, and the troops put under shelter before the monsoon, which sets in by May. The Bengal division of the force sailed from Calcutta on the 25th of March, and reached the Rangoon river on the 2nd of February, and as the Madras division had not arrived, they proceeded to Martaban. This place was taken on the 5th, and garrisoned, and the division was again at Rangoon on the evening of the 8th. All were now assembled, and by the 10th had advanced up the river opposite Rangoon:—

"This forenoon was one of great excitement among the majority on board. People doing things in place and out of place; some looking at plans, and examining swords and pistols. The deck presented a scene of extraordinary animation: many a feature seemed to be lighted up with the fire of hope, and the sick and the dying victims of that dire pestilence, cholera, momentarily revived at the prospect of a contest."

The 51st regiment and the artillery had unhappily brought the cholera with them from Madras. We notice this, because at the time it was reported to have been caused by the exposure of the troops to the night dews. The navy had the work of the 11th entirely to themselves. The heavy guns of the steamers "cleared the coast for nearly a mile, and made a splendid landing place for the troops." The scene on Easter Sunday in the Rangoon river is the subject of a very pretty sketch:—

"Monday, April 12th.—There was little sleep last night among many of us; the excitement attendant on preparation for work had kept away its refreshing influence. About half-past three this morning, the decks of the several steamers and vessels were crowded with living creatures, all eagerly sharing the bustle which invariably precedes the landing of troops in an enemy's country. Some of the boats for conveyance on shore did not arrive until the morning had considerably advanced, and then we beheld Surya ascending in full splendour, as if seeking a vantage point whence to view the coming fray. The river before Rangoon presented an animated scene, the like of which had

not relieved its monotonous aspect for eight-and-twenty years. Boats rowing to and fro, steamers changing position; the detachments already landed drawn out in martial array.

"On, on to the Shoë Dagoon was soon the grand animating thought of every officer and soldier. The General had advanced with the first division that landed. His wise plan was to take the circuitous route and attack on the eastern side. The old road from the river led up to the southern gate of the pagoda, through the new town, by which route it was generally believed the enemy expected us. But events of considerable importance were to take place before we got near any gate of Gaudama's splendid Temple. Colonel Foord, Commandant of Artillery, with Major Turton, and Brigade-Major Scott, and four Bengal guns under Major Reid, were with the General in advance, the guns covered by four Companies of the 51st Light Infantry. They had not proceeded far, however, when, 'on opening some rising ground to the right,' they were fired on by the enemy's guns, and immediately afterwards Burmese skirmishers appeared in the jungle."

The enemy's artillery fire proceeded from a position which was styled the White House Stockade:—

"From the continual firing in front, it was evident that severe work was going on at the stockade. The party moved on with their heavy ladders, and passing through a thick wood, which screened the place, the officer beheld Lieut. Donaldson, of the Bengal Engineers, passing by mortally wounded, his pale face lighted up with a smile of triumph, although suffering extreme agony. On reaching the White House Stockade, there were to be seen the ladders reared against it, and troops crowding up them. Four ladders went at the place in two divisions. Closely following the gallant Major Fraser in the assault, came Captain Randall, who mounted the ladders about the same time as his superior. The storming party immediately carried the stockade; but not without considerable loss on our side. The brave Captain Blundell, who commanded the leading Company of the party, was shot down, and afterwards died of his wounds. In him the gallant 51st lost an excellent officer—one who had nobly done his duty. The Companies of Sappers suffered severely, and their bravery was everywhere conspicuous. Three of them alone reared a ladder, four more having been shot down beside it. Lieutenant Trevor was here wounded, and Lieutenant Williams had a narrow escape of his life. The Burmese, on our carrying the stockade, fled precipitately; but many of these resolved to give us further trouble in the jungles. They left many dead about the place; amongst them was a warrior, clad in a red jacket with the buttons of the 50th Regiment on the jacket. It was not yet near noon, and the sun had made severe havoc among several members of our small army."

"Reposing in a shady spot, a small number of officers caught the attention of the passer-by. Two of them, it seemed highly probable, would recover from their misfortunes. But on the face of Major Oakes death had set his seal. Several were around him rendering every possible assistance, while the tear of sorrow fell from even those who liked him not too well."

"No man seemed to bear the fatigues of the day better than the gallant General; he was busy everywhere, animating the troops by his presence."

As a last extract relating to the military operations, we give the author's account of the advance on the great Pagoda:—

"Wednesday morning beheld the force moving on. The troops were certainly in the finest temper for dealing with the enemy. The halt of yesterday had refreshed them considerably, notwithstanding the intense heat; and recollection of the 12th prompted them to double exertion, if such were possible, to-day. [The author was with the D Company, 3rd Battalion of Artillery, in reserve.] H. M.'s 80th Regiment, with four guns of Major Montgomery's battery, formed the advance, co-

vered by skirmishers. About seven o'clock the sound of musketry fell upon the ear. It seemed to those composing the reserved force in rear to proceed from the dark jungles through which our march lay. The troops in our front had come into action; and the enemy were being driven before the fire of the European and Native Infantry. But this was not effected without some loss, as several *doolies*, with their wounded, which passed by us, clearly testified. The sound of artillery, from a Madras battery, likewise told that the guns were in position."

"Again we marched on, and came upon a large body of our troops, the Europeans, with fixed bayonets, as if ready for an attack as soon as a breach could be made. The 40th Bengal Native Infantry were likewise in this position, a pretty *midan*, sheltered by a small hill covered with jungle. Shot from the Burmese guns, as well as jingals, fell fast and thick upon the plain. The troops wisely remained under cover of the hill, passing an occasional remark on the correct range the enemy had attained, as shot after shot bounded along only a few yards before us; and then would come a jingal, with its strange whistling sound, over your head, making a man thankful he was not quite so tall as men are represented in ancient writ. In spite of all philosophy, such music must sound very strange to all ears, for the first time."

"The Burmese soon got the range more exact than ever. Probably guessing that some of the troops were under cover of the small hill, they gave less elevation, when their shot fell very near us, and the jingals continued to whistle with fearful rapidity. An intelligent Bengal officer, who had been engaged in several of the great Punjab battles, declared to us that he had not, on those occasions, 'bobbed' his head as much as he had done to-day. A length, the range of one of the enemy's guns entirely differed from the previous practice; which led us to believe that the devoted warrior, who had shown so much skill, was no more."

"At about half-past eleven, Captain Latter, the Interpreter, proposed to the General an attack on the eastern entrance of the great Pagoda; for ten of our troops now being killed or disabled, we would lose but one with a storming-party; which would naturally draw off the enemy's attention, and excite their surprise. This sensible advice was by no means disregarded."

"The storming-party was formed of the wing of H. M.'s 80th, under Major Lockhart, two Companies of the 18th Royal Irish, under Lieutenant Hewitt, and two Companies of the 40th Bengal Native Infantry, under Lieutenant White; the whole commanded by Colonel Coote, of the 18th Royal Irish, Captain Latter leading. From the elevated position—on which were our heavy guns—to the Pagoda is a sort of valley to be crossed before reaching the eastern entrance; the distance might be about eight hundred yards. The hill on which the great temple stands is divided into three terraces, each defended by a brick and mud rampart. There are four flights of steps up the centre of each terrace, three of which are covered over; the east, south, and west. On went our gallant troops, crossing over to the Pagoda in the most steady manner, under a heavy and galling fire from the enemy on the walls. At length, they reached the desired gate, which was immediately pushed open. Captain Latter had beheld Lieutenant and Adjutant Doran, of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, rather in advance of his proper position: on being spoken to, we believe he said that his regiment was in rear. Now, a grand rush was made up the long flight of steps they had discovered. The storming-party, however, suffered from the shower of balls and bullets which immediately came down upon them with dreadful effect; but nothing could ever check the determined rush of British Infantry! Near the foot of the steps fell Lieutenant Doran, mortally wounded; and by his side fell also two men of his regiment. The young hero lay pierced by four balls. Colonel Coote was also wounded. But our troops nobly gained the upper terrace. A deafening

cheer rent the air! The Burmese defenders fled in all directions before the British bayonet. The Shoë Dagoon, or say, 'Dagon the Great,' had fallen for the second time into our hands! The blow had been struck; the first grand act of the drama was over!"

Of the capture of Bassein we read "that it was brought about by an attack, ably planned, well timed, and bravely executed." These successes fully satisfied the expectations and objects of the Indian government: in one month its forces had taken possession of the three most important places on the Burmese coast-line, and had captured 265 pieces of their artillery."

We must give the description of the buildings on the platform of the great Pagoda, and express a hope that such curious and interesting structures will not suffer any wanton destruction. Moving along with the guns, ample time was afforded to behold with admiration the temples which lined the road on either side:—

"Some of the numerous edifices we now beheld were evidently the work of an age long passed away; perhaps raised in honour of Gaudama, to celebrate successive victories gained by the Burmese over Chinese kings. We next came upon smaller shrines, with an open space in the centre, containing one or more Gaudamas; and had it not been for the desolation produced by war—had the spots around, where our guns had done dreadful havoc, been adorned with living beings, and bright, green foliage, and clear streams, the sweet song of cheerful birds gladdening the air the while—that 'avenue' of temples would have caused the antiquary, or lover of picturesque beauty, to exclaim, 'Within, without—all is enchantment!'"

"April 16th.—The Artillery moved to the upper terrace, or that round the base of the Great Pagoda. We had now a good opportunity of beholding the vastness of this Gaudama's 'solemn temple.' The canopied staircases, grotesque with red and gold, seemed not in keeping with the dignified grandeur of Shoë Dagoon and his associates. They served as excellent quarters for the European troops. The great temple, on its gorgeous summit being viewed through a telescope, suggests to the fancy some enchanted hill, on the top of which a band of fairies have found an abode, where they might for ever dwell, undisturbed, far away from the haunts of men. Waving golden leaves attached to tinkling bells, rich gold work, all so snugly protected by the golden *tee*, draw forth admiration. Carrying the eye downwards, the gilding becomes far less bright; the spectator is then astonished by immensity, as, gazing on the beautifully waving lines and rectangular stones, extending to a sort of enormous pedestal, on which the temple seems to stand, and huge monsters which look not of this world, and small windows set in golden array, he approaches the mighty base. From this to the summit measures three hundred and twenty-one feet; and yet, from its graceful proportions, it is difficult to believe the height so great."

"Shoë Dagoon is encircled, at some distance, by smaller pagodas, all possessing more or less beauty. One, situated to the north-east of it, is larger than the others; its body, black with age, and the bright golden summit, forming a striking contrast. But all sink into insignificance before the great fane, built in an age long passed away, in honour of the representative of a wonderful religion—Gaudama, an incarnation of Buddha, whose followers are more numerous than those of any other creed among the whole human race!"

On the question of the policy of annexation we must abstain. Our title to Pegu will be much the same as that of Alompra; our rule will probably be much more welcome than that of his descendant. The French will think that they had earlier establishments there; the Americans that they have received greater insults; with us it will be a question

of profit or loss. The work before us is a military narrative, told in the cheerful tone of an officer who is proud of his profession, and anxious to do justice to his comrades—there is nothing about himself. It is illustrated by plans, views, and sections, and is calculated to remove many erroneous impressions which have been produced respecting the character of the operations of the second Burmese war.

Calcutta is the seat of the timber trade with Pegu, as well as that with the Tenasserim provinces. These interests have been much connected with the Indian press, and in one instance, we believe, with that of this country. Hence they have always been able to cause their grievances to be heard; but it may be safely questioned whether they felt the insults offered to the British Presidents at Amarapura half as keenly as they did the restrictions placed on their own timber-cutters. The first intimation that the Indian Government was at length about to make a warlike demonstration in that quarter was loudly welcomed, which tone changed round to one of dissatisfaction, from the moment that the nature of the force about to be sent there became known. Instead of a combined force, they had looked for a sort of marauding expedition, which should have ascended the Irrawaddy by steam, and destroyed just so much as came within range, for which the Company's steamers, 'from their experience on the Chinese rivers,' would have fully sufficed; and which expedition, having brought the Burmese authorities to their senses, should leave the timber-cutters with unrestricted range through the teak-forests of Pegu. The war had been promoted by appeals to national insults, but only just so much interference was desired as might secure private advantages. Unfortunately, the measures of the Government were made commensurate with the alleged wrongs, and hence disappointment, which from that moment was directed against the conduct of the war.

The Rivers, Mountains, and Sea-Coast of Yorkshire. By John Phillips, F.R.S. Murray.

Among the men of science who shed a lustre upon our age and country there is none more accomplished, or held in higher esteem by his contemporaries, than the eminent geologist who, in the volume before us, has for the third time dedicated his pen to the honour of his favourite and, we believe, native county. The fame of John Phillips is inseparably linked with the glories of Yorkshire. "From childhood," writes our author, "my attention has been fixed on the great county in which most of the labours and enjoyments of my life have been experienced. Long before my eyes rested on the mountains of the north of England, the mighty form of Ingleborough was engraved in my imagination by many a vivid description; and when I crossed the old Gothic bridge, and beheld the glorious church, which is the pride and veneration of Yorkshire, it was but the realization of a long-indulged dream of boyhood."

Geologists, owing to the inherent nature of their pursuits, have more sympathy with men and scenery than the votaries of almost any other branch of science. Their healthy and manly labours in the field bring them into intimate intercourse with the farmer, the peasant, and the labourer, and make them acquainted with the customs and conditions of

the less frequented and most retired nooks of the country. Their researches are most prosperously conducted in districts showing picturesque and interesting features; for the earth tells the secrets of its interior best in those regions that have been convulsively rent or worn into rugged shapes and craggy outlines by the agents who do the work of time. The cast of mind that marks the man who seeks for scientific truths amid the wilds of nature is one eminently artistic, and, in a great degree, imbued with poetic sympathies. The geologist at the same time holds close communion with his brother naturalists, whose work and paths cross his at every turn; with the astronomer, too, for the inquirer into the construction of one world is sure to be interested about the laws that govern other spheres; and even with the antiquary, for, after all, much of geology is but antiquarianism carried back, and the real value of an ordinary object of antiquity lies in the illustration it affords of the peculiar characteristics of some post-diluvian age, even as a fossil throws a light upon the phenomena of some preadamite epoch. Hence it is that geologists are men of many sciences and many tastes, of free minds and wide sympathies. A volume like this before us could hardly have been produced effectively except by a geologist.

The largest and most famous of English counties affords ample scope for research and themes for description. A surface so variegated by mountain and valley, watered by streams innumerable, and boasting of rivers exclusively its own, necessarily presents many variations of landscape beauty, not a little aided, both in contour and colour, by the very different geological formations of which the province is composed. Among its wonders are caverns of surprising extent, rivals of Antiparos and Adelsberg in their sparry architecture. The most remarkable is the Ingleborough cave in Clapdale:—

"For about eighty yards from the entrance the cave has been known immemorially. At this point Josiah Harrison, a gardener in Mr. Farrer's service, broke through a stalagmitical barrier which the water had formed, and obtained access to a series of expanded cavities and contracted passages, stretching first to the north, then to the north-west, afterwards to the north and north-east, and finally to the east, till after two years spent in the interesting toil of discovery, at a distance of 702 yards from the mouth, the explorers rested from their labours in a large and lofty irregular grotto, in which they heard the sound of water falling in a still more advanced subterranean recess. It has been ascertained, at no inconsiderable personal risk, that this water falls into a deep pool or linn at a lower level, beyond which further progress appears to be impracticable. In fact, Mr. James Farrer explored this dark lake by swimming,—a candle in his cap, and a rope round his body.

"In this long and winding gallery, fashioned by nature in the marble heart of the mountain, floor, roof, and sides are everywhere intersected by fissures which were formed in the consolidation of the stone. To these fissures and the water which has passed down them, we owe the formation of the cave and its rich furniture of stalactites. The direction of the most marked fissures is almost invariably north-west and south-east, and when certain of these (which in my geological works I have called 'master fissures') occur, the roof of the cave is usually more elevated, the sides spread out right and left, and often ribs and pendants of brilliant stalactite, placed at regular distances, convert the rude fissure into a beautiful aisle of primeval architecture. Below most of the smaller fissures hang multitudes of delicate translucent tubules,

each giving passage to drops of water. Splitting the rock above, these fissures admit or formerly admitted dropping water. Continued through the floor, the larger rifts permit or formerly permitted water to enter or flow out of the cave: by this passage of water, continued for ages on ages, the original fissure was in the first instance enlarged, by the corrosive action of streams of acidulated water; by the withdrawal of the streams to other fissures, a different process was called into operation. The fissure was bathed by drops instead of streams of water, and these drops, exposed to air-currents and evaporation, yielded up the free carbonic acid to the air and the salt of lime to the rock. Every line of drip became the axis of a stalactical pipe from the roof; every surface bathed by thin films of liquid became a sheet of sparry deposit. The floor grew up under the droppings into fantastic heaps of stalagmite, which, sometimes, reaching the pipes, united roof and floor by pillars of exquisite beauty.

"To a marvellous specimen of this kind the 'Pillar Hall' owes its name. When the Cave was opened, its floor was very uneven, and many little pools were found in hollows of the rock or in basins, guarded by walls of stalagmite. These pools remain as they were found. The sides of these basins are usually undulated stalagmite, and there is often a bright sheet of this sparry deposit spreading widely from the side over the surface of the water like a sheet of snowy ice or the leaf of a crystal plant, narrowing the area of these fairy lakes. The explanation of this is simple. The water charged with calcareous matter, and trickling down the stalagmitic sides of the Cave, is sufficiently freed from carbonic acid when it reaches the level of the water to deposit the earth, and thus by continual accretion the edge spreads out into a surface, and the sheet of spar appears to float on the water. Below the surface of the water the aggregation goes on in coralloidal or botryoidal masses, which are coherent, but much less solid than the subaerial deposit.

"The calcareous sheet which is at the surface of the water appears to lose its original pure white colour when the water ceases to flow over it, and it is observed in many other places that the beauty of the surface is soon injured when it is exposed to constant or long-continued dryness.

"The surface of stalagmite is generally undulated or excavated in little nests, of which the floor is formed by little bushes of calcareous spar, and the edges are crusted with that substance. This partly arises from the dropping, but is more dependent on the rippling of the thin films of water which readily yield up their earth to prominent points and ridges—smooth the larger but augment the smaller inequalities of surface. In the small hollows the crystallization is less rapid and more individualized. The stalactites and pillars show usually a spirality of structure; this is probably the effect of the air-currents."

Experiments have been made with a view of ascertaining the length of time required for the formation of a stalagmitic boss. One of these masses, in the cavern above described, is called the Jockey Cap, and is fed by a single line of drops. It measures ten feet in circumference at its base, and is two feet high. For the deposition of this mass, calculating from the quantity of water dropping and the quantity of carbonate of lime contained in that water, Professor Phillips estimates that as long as 259 years would be required. During six years the Jockey Cap has increased in height about three and in diameter two inches.

Among the antiquities of Yorkshire there is much to interest; and of the more ancient among them, those connected with British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon people, the reader will find very full notices in this volume. In the pages devoted to an account of tumuli of British origin is the record of an exploration of a remarkable cairn on the line of the Moor-

land road from Kirkby Moorside through Gillamoor to Ingleby:—

"Near the line of road which has been mentioned, a conspicuous object for many miles round, was the large conical heap of stones called Obtrush Roque. In the dales of this part of Yorkshire we might expect to find, if anywhere, traces of the old superstitions of the Northmen, as well as their independence and hospitality, and we do find that Obtrush Roque was haunted by the goblin. But 'Hob' was also a familiar and troublesome visitor of one of the farmers, and caused him so much vexation and petty loss, that he resolved to quit his house in Farndale and seek some other home. Very early in the morning, as he was trudging on his way, with all his household goods and gods in a cart, he was accosted in good Yorkshire by a restless neighbour, with 'I see you're flitting.' The reply came from Hob out of the churn—'Ay we're flitting.' Upon which the farmer, concluding that change of air would not rid him of the demon, turned his horse's head homeward. The story is in substance the same as that narrated on the Scottish Border, and in Scandinavia; and may serve to show for how long a period and with what conformity, even to the play on the vowel, some traditions may be preserved in secluded districts.

"This goblin-haunted mound was elevated several feet above the moorland, and was covered with heath. Under this was a great collection of sandstones loosely thrown together, which had been gathered from the neighbouring surface. On removing them, a circle of broader and larger stones appeared set on edge, in number twenty-five, or, allowing for a vacant place, twenty-six. Within this was another circle, composed of smaller stones set edgewise, in number twenty-five or twenty-six, and the centre of the inner space was occupied by a rectangular kist, composed of four flagstones set edgewise. The sides of this cyst pointed east and west and north and south; the greatest length being from east to west. On arriving at this fortunate result of our labour, our expectations were a little raised as to what might follow. But within the kist were no urns, no bones, no treasures of any kind, except a tail-feather from some farmyard chanticler. The countrymen said this place of ancient burial had been opened many years ago, and that then gold was found in it. It seemed to us that it must have been recently visited by a fox.

"Considering the position of the kist, set with careful attention to the cardinal points; the two circles of stone; the number of these stones, which if completed appeared to be twenty-six; it seemed no unreasonable conjecture, that the construction contained traces of astronomical knowledge, of the solar year, and weekly periods. I dare not confidently affirm this. Was this a relique of an early British chief, or of a later Scandinavian warrior? for such circles have been raised in Scandinavia and the Orkney Islands by the Northmen, and this is a district which the Northmen colonized. A similar circle of stones occurs at Cloughton near Scarborough."

The philologist and ethnologist interested in the investigation of the races now peopling Britain, and the history of the English language, will benefit by the notes and comments of Professor Phillips. The existing race of Yorkshiremen fall, according to our author, under three natural groups, Irish immigrants of course being excluded. The first type is exhibited by "tall, large-boned, muscular persons," with long angular visages, fair or florid complexions, blue or grey eyes, and light-brown or reddish hair. These people are plentiful in the North Riding, and prevail throughout the county. It is remarked that blue-eyed families abound about Lincoln. A second type is shown in robust persons, with oval, full, and rounded visages, somewhat embrowned and florid complexions, brown or grey eyes, and brown or reddish hair. New features are seen, especially in

the elevated districts of the West Riding. In the lower grounds of Yorkshire (and still more frequently in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire) are short and small people, with small and rounded visages, brown complexions, dark elongated eyes, and dark hair. These last are conjectured to be derived from the Roman colonists and older Britons, whilst the two former are of North German and Scandinavian origin.

We have said enough to indicate the varied subjects of interest embraced by this valuable volume, one which promises to make the Yorkshireman well acquainted with his native county, and every other Englishman proud of Yorkshire.

The Private Journal of F. S. Larpent, Esq., Judge-Advocate-General of the British Forces in the Peninsula. Edited by Sir George Larpent, Bart. Bentley.

MR. LARPENT was attached to the headquarters of Lord Wellington during the Peninsular War, from 1812 till the return of the British army from Bordeaux in 1814. Before his arrival as Judge-Advocate-General to the forces, the Commander-in-Chief had been dreadfully harassed by the duties which his determination to keep up strict discipline entailed upon him. "His table," he used to say, "was covered with details of robbery and mutiny, and complaints from all quarters, in all languages, and that he should be nothing but a general of courts-martial." Finding Mr. Larpent one day overwhelmed with official business, Lord Wellington said to him, "If your friends knew what was going on here, they would think you had no sinecure. And how do you suppose I was plagued when I had to do it nearly all myself?" It was with difficulty that time was found for writing the memoranda and remarks which are now presented to the public. They were written as letters to a relative without any view to publication, and coming into the editor's hands as executor to his brother, they are published as they were written, nothing being added, and nothing omitted except occasional references to private family affairs. A work appearing under such circumstances is not amenable to criticism on account of any literary defects. In one letter the author writes, "There never were known so many courts-martial in this army as at this moment, and as I have the whole direction of them all, I really scarce know where to turn, and my fingers are quite fatigued as well as my brains, with the arrangements and difficulties as to witnesses, &c." Letters thus written hastily, and in intervals snatched from official duties, may have little in their style to recommend them, but their matter is the more valuable as being familiar and off-hand sketches of the author's personal observations:—

"The Journal carries the reader, as it were, behind the scenes, in the great drama of War. The sufferings of individuals, the hardships endured in a campaign, are scarcely ever recorded by the historian—they are lost in the blaze of glory which surrounds such narratives. In this Journal not only will be seen the miseries which are endured in the attainment of military glory by the soldier, but the still greater miseries of the unfortunate people, whose country is the scene of military operations."

One of the earliest letters gives a lively account of the hardships and miseries thus referred to:—

"At Ciudad Rodrigo there was starvation; no

corn, no hay, no straw, no bread, no rum, for three days, only beef and biscuit; at last we got some mouldy biscuit for the animals, which I mixed with carrot, cabbage, and potatoes, all dear; everything was devoured. Tea, 22s. and 25s. a pound; butter, 4s.; bread, 1s. 6d. a pound, above 6s. the loaf; no wine or brandy; gin, 12s. the bottle; straw, a dollar for a small bundle, and all sold in a scramble. The truth was, the troops, poor fellows, came through the town quite starving; during the retreat supplies had been mismanaged—regiments were three and four days without rations, and numbers died of absolute starvation, besides the sick. Lord Wellington is I hear very angry. Till I saw B——'s mess, &c., I had no notion of the loss in this retreat, and the great sufferings of the men and horses. I suppose, from what I hear, not merely were about one thousand made prisoners, but five or six thousand put for some time *hors de combat*, by sickness, starvation, and want of horses, &c. &c. The cavalry were too weak to act, mainly from want of food. A great many animals were killed. A treasure party had a narrow escape: the French were in sight while they were loading, and much baggage was lost. Lord Dalhousie lost almost all: five horses, and thirteen loaded mules, with his name at full length on his baggage—another French triumph! Colonel Delancy lost three horses, taken at Salamanca; and the men suffered shockingly from the wet. The whole was so unlucky: as had the three days' rain begun at Salamanca, in all probability the French would not have crossed the Tormes and turned our position, and we might still have been there; and had they come three days later we should have saved our three or four thousand sick; with good roads, and dry nights, no floods and torrents to wade through by day, and swamps to sleep on by night; we should only have lost drunken stragglers. The distress at Madrid, after all the joy and gaiety, was dreadful. When we left the town sixty thousand poor were contending for the remains of our stores—the worst objects had the preference given them. King Joseph's palace was left by him entirely furnished, &c.; and as Lord Wellington made a point that he should find it again the same, nothing was touched by our army."

Of the minor plagues and discomforts of life in the army during active service little is imagined by those who have not experienced them. These are things which do not find place in military annals, and hence private journals such as the present are useful supplements to more formal narratives of the campaigns. They bear the same relation to Napier's 'History of the Peninsular War,' that the chapters on the internal condition of the nation do to a general history of England. Some of the letters of Mr. Larpent give amusing details as to the roughing it in a campaign, apart from any troubles caused by the enemy:—

"As to my comforts: We have now a tinman here, and I have got some tin plates made. I have means now to ask a friend to breakfast. He has also made me some light drinking tumblers. My mule-harness is now reported to be out of order, and I have difficulty in getting it mended, and no materials nearer than Almeida. A bit of spare English rope I took out with me, and some extra straps, have been most useful—I only wish I had more. As paper is scarce and only to be had by the post from Lisbon, except a little very dear at the sutler's, I write this on the paper of the country—a long, thin, cross-grained, rough-edged folio paper. This sheet came from Burgos. I want a neat lantern sent out, to go out after dark in these horrible villages, where going only a hundred yards in the dark you step from a rock half up your legs in mud. There is a shocking set of servants at headquarters; idle, drunken English servants and soldiers, almost all bad, and the Portuguese are every day running off with something or other from their masters and others."

Of Mr. Larpent's own adventures and proceedings one or two extracts will afford idea. While on the march to Valladolid he writes:—

"I arrived here at Rueda after a march of six leagues, or seven hours, about half-past three, as I lost nearly three hours getting my mules from the Paymaster to start. When here, I had my beasts standing loaded in the streets, and all of us without anything to eat until past six, before I could get a quarter. The people were civil, but I had to go to the Quarter Master-general, Adjutant-general, to the billet-manager, to the Military Secretary, &c. &c. One said, 'go here,' another said, 'go there,' a third sent a serjeant to inquire, and then thought no more about it; another I was referred to to turn any one out for me, but I was to find out who was to turn out, and when it came to the point nothing was done.

"At last I got an indifferent quarter vacated by a Commissary, without any stable, only a shed with holes through the floor into the cellar below. My animals therefore stood all night in the entrance of the passage. I then drew for provisions, &c., and at eight o'clock got a piece of warm killed beef fried; of course it was like Indian rubber. Thus far first day at Rueda, 4th November."

Of the *personnel* and *morale* of the British army the author does not give a favourable account, as compared either with the French or with the Portuguese:—

"In marching, our men have no chance at all with the French. The latter beat them hollow, and, I believe, principally owing to their being a more intelligent set of beings, seeing consequences more, and feeling them. This makes them sober and orderly, whenever it becomes material, and on a pinch, their exertions and individual activity are astonishing. Our men get sulky and desperate, drink excessively, and become daily more weak and unable to proceed, principally from their own conduct. They eat voraciously when opportunity offers, after having had short fare. This brings on fluxes, &c. In every respect, except courage, they are very inferior soldiers to the French and Germans. When the two divisions, the 4th and light, passed through Taffalla the day before yesterday, the more soldierlike appearance and conduct of the foreigners, though in person naturally inferior, was very mortifying. Lord Wellington feels it much, and is much hurt.

"The 23rd and 11th Portuguese regiments, who behaved in the field on the 23rd as well as any British did, or could do, are on the march, though smaller animals, most superior. They were cheerful, orderly, and steady. The English troops were fagged, half tipsy, weak, disorderly, and unsoldierlike; and yet the Portuguese suffer greater real hardships, as they have no tents, and only bivouac, and have a worse commissariat."

By far the most interesting contents of the volumes relate to the Duke of Wellington, about whom many characteristic anecdotes are narrated. His business habits all through the Peninsular War were admirable. At Frenada, December 8th, 1812—

"The next person I met was Lord Wellington, and I asked him when he wished to see me, and whether he had any objection to my moving here? He said I might choose and take the best of the bad. He then asked if I had my papers about me? I said, 'All'; he then said, 'Come up'; and in ten minutes he looked over my papers, four sets of charges against officers, and they were all settled with a few judicious alterations in which I entirely agreed."

A short time after Mr. Larpent writes—

"Lord Wellington, whom I saw every day for the last three or four days before he went, I like much in business affairs. He is very ready, and decisive, and civil, though some complain a little of him at times, and are much afraid of him. Going up with my charges and papers for instructions I feel something like a boy going to school.

I expect to have a long report to make on his return.

"I can assure you that we have none of us much idle time. Dr. McGregor has seven hundred medical men to look after. The Quarter-Master-general, all the arrangement of the troops, clothing, &c. The Adjutant-general, daily returns of the whole, constantly checked by an eye that finds out even a wrong casting-up of numbers in the totals. Lord Wellington reads and looks into everything. He hunts every other day almost, and then makes up for it by great diligence and instant decision on the intermediate days. He works until about four o'clock; and then, for an hour or two, parades, with any one whom he wants to talk to, up and down the little square of Frenada (amidst all the chattering Portuguese) in his grey great-coat."

As much has been written about the support received by Lord Wellington from the home government, it is satisfactory to know that the reports on this subject have been in some respects exaggerated:—

"A few days since at dinner at Lord Wellington's, he got upon the subject of 'Vetus.' He said, he thought he knew the author, and that he had been in India—not Mackintosh as reported here. He then went on to say, 'he did not think much of Vetus's letters; that many of his facts as to this country were quite without foundation; that neither Vetus, nor the O. P.'s, nor Lord Wellesley, knew anything about the war here, and what could or could not be done; that he fully believed government had done all they could; that the men who did come could not have been here sooner, and perhaps had better have come still later; that more cavalry he could not have employed had he had them at Lisbon for want of transport for food; that when he advanced formerly to Talavera, he left several thousand men at Lisbon because he could not supply them if with the army; that even now he could not have brought up the Hussar brigade into the field, unless by draughting home the three regiments whose men he lately had sent back, and thus setting at liberty their transport; that the Guards, Life and Blues, he knew of some time since, and sent five months ago to Estremadura to collect mules for their supply; that every two dragoons employed a mule to feed the men and horses, and that all this difficulty in the detail was quite unknown at home. In short, he said, Lord Wellesley knew nothing about the matter, and he had no reason to be dissatisfied with government at home.' All this made several of us stare. I am told Lord Wellington was very angry with Lord Wellesley for his resignation, and hardly spoke to any one for some days after he had heard the fact."

Wellington's habits of early rising seem not to have been natural, but to have been acquired latterly as part of his rigid self-discipline.

"Lord Wellington is not as easily roused from his bed as he used to be. This is the only change in him; and it is said he has been in part encouraged to this by having such confidence in General Murray. I understand he was always naturally fond of his pillow. He had rather ride like an express for ten or fifteen leagues, than be early and take time to his work. Upon the whole this may fatigue him less, as being a less time on horseback."

On several occasions Wellington had narrow escapes from being captured by the French. One of them is thus narrated:—

"Lord Wellington had a narrow escape with his staff, whilst reconnoitring on the right in the late move. He is said to have been going up a hill when a French cavalry regiment was coming up the other side. The engineer officer was going round, and he saw the regiment, and galloped back to give information, but before he could reach Lord Wellington they were just close to the top of the hill, and Colonel Gordon, who was in the advance, saw some of the French videttes close; he gave the alarm, and they all had a gallop for it, pursued by some of the Dragoons.

"Though the English horses were most of them well tired, they were soon out of reach of the French, and all escaped. Lord Wellington confides almost too entirely in the fleetness and excellence of his animals, considering what the loss would be if he were caught; he is, however, now rather more cautious."

One other extract relating to Wellington we give as illustrating his ready energy. The concluding paragraph relates to his attention to dress, or what the author styles "the vanity of a great man."

"I heard a few days since an anecdote about the siege of Rodrigo, which shows the man. Scarcely any one knew what was to be done; the great preparations were all made in Almeyda, and most supposed, and I believe the French, that everything which arrived there, was for the purpose of defence there, not of attack elsewhere. On a sudden the army was in front of Rodrigo. A new advanced work was discovered, which must be taken before any progress could be made in the siege. To save men and time, an instant attack was resolved upon. Scaling-ladders were necessary; the engineers were applied to; they had none with them, for they were quite ignorant of the plans—an inconvenience which has often arisen in different departments from Lord Wellington's great secrecy, though the general result, assisted by his genius, has been so good. The scaling could not take place without ladders; Lord Wellington was informed of this. 'Well,' says he, 'you have brought up your ammunition and stores; never mind the waggons, cut them all up directly, they will make excellent ladders—there you see, each side piece is already cut.' This was done, and by the help of these novel ladders, the work was scaled forthwith.

"At Badajoz, he found so little to be had in the regular way for a siege, from want of transport, and so many difficulties in consequence from the regular bred artillery generals, &c., that he became principal engineer himself, making use of Colonel Dickson, the acting man, as his instrument. These sieges procured Dickson his majority and lieutenant-colonelcy in consequence; and though only a Captain in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, he now conducts the whole department here, because he makes no difficulties.

"In one instance Lord Wellington is not like Frederick the Great. He is remarkably neat, and most particular in his dress, considering his situation. He is well made, knows it, and is willing to set off to the best what nature has bestowed. In short, like every great man, present or past, almost without exception, he is vain. He cuts the skirts of his own coats shorter, to make them look smarter; and only a short time since I found him discussing the cut of his half-boots, and suggesting alterations to his servant, when I went in upon business. The vanity of great men shows itself in different ways, but I believe always exists in some shape or other."

Of other names distinguished in the Peninsular campaigns anecdotes and personal reminiscences are introduced. As a specimen we give one relating to General Crauford.

"I have heard a number of anecdotes of General Crauford. He was very clever and knowing in his profession all admit, and led on his division on the day of his death in the most gallant style; but Lord Wellington never knew what he would do. He constantly acted in his own way, contrary to orders; and as he commanded the advanced division, at times perplexed Lord Wellington considerably, who never could be sure where he was. On one occasion, near Guinaldo, he remained across a river by himself; that is, only with his own division, nearly a whole day after he was called in by Lord Wellington. He said he knew he could defend his position. Lord Wellington, when he came back, only said, 'I am glad to see you safe, Crauford.' The latter said, 'Oh, I was in no danger, I assure you.' 'But I was, from your conduct,' said Lord Wellington. Upon which Crauford observed, 'He is d— crusty to-day.'

"Marmont, when he saw Crauford filing off next morning, could not believe it: 'Diable! viola Crauford! ma foi, j'aurai peu deviner cela.' Another time, Lord Wellington said, 'Crauford, you are going into a delicate situation; what orders do you wish for? I will write what you think best.' Crauford told him his own plan and went away. Whilst Lord Wellington was writing them out, and acting accordingly, Crauford sent him word he had done something else. Another time, Lord Wellington sent to him to say he should inspect his division, and came accordingly. Crauford never attended until it was half over, and then said Lord Wellington was before his time. Yet he was very strict with his own division, and would be very exactly obeyed. His division all complained of this; and many officers talked of who should call him out, on one or two occasions, for this; and yet he was thought so well of, and the whole division had such confidence in him, that, when he joined them again just before the attack to take the command in the engagement in which he died, the whole division set up a loud shout, so as to frighten a small party of French near, who did not know what was the matter, and they ran away. Lord Wellington knew his merits and humoured him. It was surprising what he bore from him at times."

The household troops did not raise high expectations on their arrival in the Peninsula, but their conduct at Waterloo proved how wrong it is to judge by appearances.

"The present establishment of the Guards is absolutely ridiculous. Every subaltern officer has his two or three horses, and his three or four mules, as much as any staff-officer ought to have. He carries his bed out to the guard-house, or picket, and has his canteen fit to give a dinner and every luxury, &c.; whereas one set of canteens, &c., per company, would be a liberal allowance, I think. Their General has given them six weeks to comply with this order, but somehow or other they will contrive, I think, to evade it, or they will be the most miserable animals in existence. Whilst they were in camp, they left one officer with the men in camp, and the rest got into houses, whilst in many instances at that time even the Generals in other divisions commanding brigades, were out under canvass (then in the mountains), or at most in huts. Both men and officers are only fit for our old style of expedition,—a landing, a short march, and a good fight, and then a lounge home again. The men were yesterday all sore-footed with their march, but at church last Sunday, in their white linen pantaloons, they looked in high order; and the appearance of the men, the care of their dress, their discipline and general good conduct, are admirable when in quiet quarters here."

Mr. Larpent continues his journal till the breaking up of the English army at Bordeaux, of the occupations and amusements at which place one of his last letters gives an animated account. Of the theatre he gives a long description, of which here is one paragraph, with an anecdote of Napoleon:—

"We have now also at Bordeaux the celebrated Mademoiselle Georges, the actress from Paris, and Mons. Joami, from the same place. In spite of the heat, I have been three times to hear them in Voltaire's plays, *Merope*, *Phèdre*, and *l'Orphelin de la Chine*. The man has neither much figure, nor countenance, and I should only place him as a second-rate performer, though still very superior to the ordinary set here in that line; in fact there are no tragic performers here at all, and the inferiority, beneath mediocrity, with which every other part is sustained takes off the interest with which these tragedies would be otherwise attended."

"Mlle. Georges herself is also in many parts deficient, both in good taste and in true nature. She is of a large figure, but now fallen to pieces; and I am rather surprised that the *ci-devant* Emperor should have fancied her anywhere except during his Moscow campaign. The story, however, goes here, that at one of their interviews,

Bonaparte was taken ill, and in her confusion and ignorance Mlle. Georges rang the Empress's bell instead of that for the attendants, and that on the arrival of Marie Louise there was of course a scene."

At Bordeaux Mr. Larpent's judicial 'occupation was gone,' as well as that of his military companions, and all longed to return to old England.

"We most of us begin to find Bordeaux dull,—I do in particular. My occupation has nearly ceased, except as to swearing the pay-masters, &c., to their accounts, &c., and now and then a court-martial,—not enough to give me full employment, from necessity. The constant expectation of moving, the uncertainty when I may be wanted, and the natural indolence arising from the heat, prevent me from voluntarily engaging in any regular study or pursuit, and even prevent my making any excursions beyond a league or two on my pony. Shut up in this town, which, though airy, as to the general breadth of the streets and openings, is still, in fact, hot and low, and built in a country like that round Woolwich or Deptford, I get thin and languid, and shall be glad to be braced by the sea-air, and the cooler climate of England."

Although Mr. Larpent's 'Private Journal' is not of great historical importance, it abounds in graphic and entertaining sketches of the events, and anecdotes of the heroes, of the Peninsular War.

Twenty-Seven Years in Canada West; or the Experience of an Early Settler. By Major Strickland, C.M. Edited by Agnes Strickland. 2 vols. Svo. Bentley.

THIS is a very meritorious and useful work. Without any regular arrangement of his materials, the author includes in his two volumes an interesting view of the various phases in the life of a settler, from the moment when he first breaks in upon the mighty forest wilderness, until he sees golden crops waving in profusion around his dwelling. It is, indeed, truly refreshing at the present time, when the tide of emigration is setting fast and furious towards the shores of Australia, to read of honest industry winning for itself a healthy subsistence, unbroken by a feverish lust for sudden gain, which, it must be admitted, is the curse of the Australian emigrant. Canada does not attract Englishmen by demoralising gold, but her possessions are of more substantial value. She is yet in her colonial dawn, and the dawn is one of cheering promise. She possesses a virgin soil of great fertility, finely-timbered forests, rich mineral ores, and lands of almost boundless extent. Providence, by the gift of lakes, which from their vast extent may be fairly denominated inland seas, has marked her for a land of commerce. The Canadian settler cannot, therefore, with common industry fail to secure for himself an independent position, and it is cheering to reflect that, however numerous emigrants may be, employment is easily obtained for all.

Major Strickland's Canadian life dates from 1825. He was then a mere lad, but youth in New England is generally as forward as middle age in the old country. So after looking about him for a few months, he found two very desirable things—a wife and a location. The latter was situated near the new settlement of Peterborough, which at that time contained one log-house and a very poor saw-mill. Now it reckons its population by thousands, and has its steamers running daily upon its neighbouring waters. The price demanded for land within a mile of the future town was fifteen shillings per acre, which was

high for wild country land, but the prospect of a town so near had improved the prices considerably:—

"On the 16th of May, 1826, I moved up with all my goods and chattels, which were then easily packed into a single horse waggon, and consisted of a plough iron, six pails, a sugar kettle, two iron pots, a frying pan with a long handle, a tea kettle, a chest of carpenter's tools, a Canadian axe, and a cross-cut saw. My stock of provisions comprised a parcel of groceries, half a barrel of pork, and a barrel of flour."

"The roads were so bad that it took me three days to perform a journey of little more than fifty miles. We (that is to say myself and my two labourers) had numerous upsets; but at last reached the promised land without any further trouble. My friend in Douro turned out the next day, and assisted me to put up the walls of my shanty and roof it with basswood troughs, which was completed before dark. I was kept busy for more than a week chinking between the logs and plastering up all the crevices, cutting out a doorway and place for a window, casing them, making a door and hanging it on wooden hinges, &c. I also made a rough table and some stools, which answered better than they looked. Four thick slabs of lime-stone, placed upright in one corner of the shanty, with clay well packed behind them to keep the fire off the logs, answered very well for a chimney, with a hole cut through the roof directly above, to vent the smoke. I made a tolerably good bedstead out of some iron-wood poles, by stretching strips of elm-bark across, which I plaited strongly together to support my bed, which was a very good one, and the only article of luxury I possessed."

Success attended our author, but with that love for adventure which generally accompanies the Canadian settler, he threw up his farm, and accepted an employment under the Canada company, to take charge of their stores, and manage everything connected with the practical part of the settlement in the Huron Lake district. The preliminaries were settled by Mr. Galt, the author of 'Laurie Todd,' who was the principal superintendent. This was just the sort of life our author desired, and here we have some account of his proceedings:—

"It was arranged that I should meet Mr. Galt at Toronto, in April, at the commencement of the spring operations. At the appointed time, I again waited upon him, when he ordered me to Guelph, to take charge of the department, as formerly agreed upon between us. He then introduced me to Dr. Dunlop and Mr. Prior, who kindly invited me to take a seat in their waggon, which would leave for Guelph in a few hours. The former gentleman is well known in the literary world, as the author of the 'Backwoodsman.'"

"During our journey, I found that he deserved his celebrity for good companionship, which was fully borne out on this occasion. He could, indeed, speak well on any subject. He was full of sound information, and overflowed with anecdote—in fact, his way of telling a story was inimitable. He had a fund of wit, which seemed almost inexhaustible. My fellow-travellers left me at Mr. Galt's house, near Burlington Heights, where, after taking some refreshment, I again proceeded on my journey, and ultimately reached Guelph on the afternoon of the second day. The situation of the town I found exceedingly pleasant, and well watered. It was built in an angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Speed and Eramosa. The town-plot also abounds with copious never-failing springs of the purest water. I found some twenty or thirty log-houses, about as many shanties, a large frame-tavern building, a store, two blacksmiths' shops, and the walls of two stone buildings, one of which was intended, when finished, for the company's office. Besides these edifices, Dr. Dunlop and Mr. Prior had each a good house, and there was the Priory, a large log-building, after-

wards occupied by the superintendent. This was pretty well, considering that a year only had elapsed since the first tree was felled. * * *

"The township of Guelph contains upwards of forty thousand acres of land, of a fair average quality, well timbered and well watered. I believe the Company have disposed of all their saleable lots in this township. I was fully employed the whole summer in constructing two bridges, one over the Speed, and the other over the Eramosa branch, and also in opening a good road to each. These bridges were built of cedar logs, and on a plan of my own, which Mr. Galt highly approved. I should, however, have preferred square timber, framed in bents, which, I think, would have been more durable, and better adapted for the stream they were intended to cross. Amongst the men under my charge, I had two Mohawk Indians, both of whom were excellent choppers, and behaved themselves remarkably well. One of them was called Henhawk, and the other William Fish. The Mohawks are more civilized, and make better farmers than the Chippewas, and I think are a finer-looking race of men. My time passed pleasantly enough at Guelph, for I had plenty of work to do, and in all labour there is profit. And what could be better for a healthy, active young man than the employment of assisting in settling a new country?"

From Guelph he was ordered to Goderich, on Lake Huron, which then consisted of about a dozen log-cabins, but is now a flourishing town, and here he had to begin life anew:—

"My new house at Goderich was constructed with cherry-logs neatly counter-hewed both inside and out, the interstices between the logs being nicely pointed with mortar. I had no upstairs-rooms, excepting for stowage. The ground-story I divided into a parlour, kitchen, and three bedrooms. After office-hours I used to work a good deal at the carpenter's bench—for I was always fond of it when a boy. I had made some useful observations, as well as tormenting our workmen on repairs at home, with the usual amount of mischief, and I now reaped the benefit of my juvenile experience. I was able to make the doors, and do nearly all the inside-work of my house myself. Indeed, it is really essential for the well-doing of the emigrant, that he, or some members of his family, should have some knowledge of carpentry—in fact, be a jack-of-all-trades; and in that excellent profession, educated persons, healthy in mind and body, excel the most."

Circumstances over which our author appears to have had no control, drove him again into the wild forest, and after spending, as he tells us, many happy days at Goderich, he sold his land there for five hundred dollars, having originally paid twenty-five dollars for it, and started for his old location on the river Otonabee, near Peterborough. This he exchanged for land in the township of Douro, and at once commenced the old and now familiar process of clearing and building:—

"I shall never forget the trouble and time it took to bring up the first load of provisions and other necessities, along the new cut-out river road. The distance from Peterborough was barely ten miles; yet it took my brother-in-law William, Rowlandson, and myself nearly two days to accomplish the journey. I think, if any of our English friends could have seen us, it would have excited their astonishment in no small degree. The road, as I before mentioned, was only just cut out, the width not exceeding ten feet, and in some places even less. It followed the windings of the river the whole way from Peterborough to my place. The creeks were unbridged, and the swamps uncrossed. To travel on this beautiful road we had a carriage of the most unique description—one of my own manufacture. Rough as it was, it was the only vehicle that had any chance of going through without breaking down. The wheels were made of two rings, six inches thick, cut off the

round trunk of an oak-tree about thirty inches in diameter. Three-inch holes were bored in the centre of these rings of oak for the axle-tree. A strong pole, twelve feet long, was morticed into the centre of the axle for the oxen to draw by, and a small box or rack built on the top of the axle-tree, to which it was fastened by some inch and a quarter oak-pins. The front of the rack was fastened with cord to the pole to hinder it tipping up. Our load consisted of a barrel of salt pork, a barrel of flour, a keg of whiskey, groceries, &c.

"We left Peterborough about eleven o'clock, and for the first three miles we got on famously, for the road was tolerable, having been cut out and frequented for several years. But as soon as we got into the newly-cut road our troubles began. Every few minutes the axle would catch against the underbrush stumps which had been left insufficiently cleared down. Then we had to stop and cut handspikes, and prize the wheel up high enough for the axle to slip over the obstruction. This annoyance would occur every few minutes; and if we were so fortunate as to get along a few hundred yards without being brought up with a jerk by some stump or stone, we were sure to stick in a mudhole or swamp instead. Then it was something to hear the shouting and roaring at the unfortunate oxen, and yea-hoing with our handspikes. In this manner we proceeded at a snail's pace, Rowlandson driving the cattle, whilst William and I marched in the rear, each shouldering a handspike, ready for action.

"With all our exertions we were benighted within two miles of my clearing, and directly opposite the shanty of a Scotch gentleman, who had just commenced operations in the bush. Of course we knew we should be welcome, for no one thinks of shutting his doors against benighted travellers in the Canadian bush. Accordingly we beat up I—'s quarters. He made us extremely welcome, and gave us a hearty supper of pea-soup and shanty cake, and plenty of hot toddy to cheer us after our day's toil. The little shanty was very much crowded with the addition to its inmates made by our party. Indeed, it was hard work for the little Scotch boy, Watty, to make room for the bed we were to occupy. Amongst other things which he had moved out of his way was a large iron pot of pea-soup which he had left on the floor near I—'s bed, who was then in the act of undressing. Now, whether it was owing to the darkness of the shanty, or the obfuscation of the whiskey-toddy, I will not pretend to say, but somehow or other poor I—popped his naked foot into the hot pea-soup. He was naturally a good-natured man; but the best-natured fellow in the world under such circumstances would be very apt to fly into a passion and rattle out an oath or two, and our friend on this occasion was no exception to the general rule. Consequently, such a storm fell upon the head of the luckless Watty, as made me almost tremble for the poor lad's safety. What then was my astonishment to hear Watty say to his master, the moment he paused for want of breath, 'Ae, mon, but ye'll ken where you set your fut another time.'

"Watty looked so droll, and said this so coolly, that we all laughed heartily, in which I—himself joined; for after all he was more scared than hurt. The soup had been some time off the fire, and, although it made his foot smart, and reddened the skin, it did not raise a blister. We started early in the morning, and succeeded after much difficulty, in bringing the load in safety to my house. Such are some of the trials of a bush life. But, after all, what are they compared to bad health and a thousand other ills to which the flesh is heir? Besides, it gives me additional pleasure every time I drive my horses and buggy to Peterborough, to remember that twenty years ago I could scarcely get through on foot, where now I ride and drive with comfort and safety."

We wish that our author had drawn more on his own experience and knowledge of Canada, and less on the books of other writers. His second volume abounds with copious extracts from the published works of Hind,

McGregor, MacTaggart, &c., on British America, all or most of which we would gladly have dispensed with, if in their place Major Strickland had supplied matter from his own journals. And this we are sure he could have done, for he is evidently a man of shrewd observation, and has the rare advantage of bringing to his task the experience of more than a quarter of a century, which is an age in the land of his adoption. Before closing his volumes, we must give his *résumé* of Canada in its present condition:—

"In the remote settlements where there are few towns, and those very distant, the back-woodsman must still practise a variety of trades which even money cannot procure, unless a store or general shop be at least within twenty or thirty miles. In the neighbourhood of towns some necessities can, as in England, be purchased with the proceeds of the settler's industry. Individual labour in the infant state of the colony was the usual order of things in Canada; for the towns of the western province were so remote, that a distant and dangerous journey had frequently to be accomplished before a man could have a pair of shoes made or mended for him. When we consider the roughness of the roads, or the necessity of traversing the trackless forest, we may be sure that if a man met with an accident to his shoes he must, in such a state of things, either mend them himself or go barefoot. Necessity is said to be the mother of invention; and the industrious officer who, having become a back-woodsman, determined to learn the art of cobbling, feeling sure he should be no worse for the acquirement, and that his shoes would be a great deal better, was not wanting in wisdom. He purchased the necessary tools and materials, and soon became so expert as a *mender* that after a time he was inspired with the laudable ambition of *making* a pair of shoes. Now it is a certain fact, that if a gentleman or lady choose to learn any mechanical art, they become really more expert than less educated persons, because they exercise their reasoning powers upon that point, and bring them to bear upon it with a certain force, originating from the lofty principle of overcoming every difficulty lying in the way; the subjection of their will to meet an existing necessity being, perhaps, the first and most laborious trial, to which the rest is trifling in comparison.

"I have seen gentlemen who had served their country honourably in the army or navy, making their own and their children's shoes, of an evening, after the labours of the day were over, looking contented and even cheerful, while practising a trade seemingly so at variance with their birth and education. In many cases, the father of the family makes for himself and his boys, while the lady manufactures those worn by herself and her daughters; or the women make the tops and do the binding. However, he is a poor backwoodsman who cannot make his own boots and shoes; for in Canada an officer must do more than turn his sword into a pruning-hook—he must occasionally change it into an awl. Fortunately for him, he is considered not only none the worse for doing so, but a great deal the better; and it is a certain fact that he is always better off. As our population increases, a division of labour must take place; for the exorbitant price of things must then be lowered, and it will be more for our interest to purchase necessities, than to manufacture them for ourselves.

"If my readers recall the celebrated reply of Dr. Franklin, when examined before the House of Commons, to this question,—'What will the Americans do for cloth for their coats if they separate themselves from the mother-country?' they may form some idea of the manner in which young colonies ought to provide for their own wants, by their individual industry. 'What must they do?' was his reply: 'wear their old coats till they can learn how to make cloth for new ones. In that answer the future independence of his country might have been clearly seen. British North America had not then learned those arts in

which Canada is by no means deficient. Well, in Canada we do not wear our shoes in holes till we can learn to mend them, or obtain them at an extravagant price from the distant store, or from Old England: we prefer making new ones ourselves to that disagreeable alternative. We love the dear mother-country; but we are not dependent upon her for the privilege of being shod.

"The Canadian settler must, in fact, supply himself by his own productive industry with many comforts, and not a few actual necessities. As the excise laws are unknown in the Canadas, such indispensable articles as soap, candles, and sugar are usually made at home. Every farmer kills his own beef, pork, and mutton; consequently the materials, both for soap and candles, are at hand, ready to be applied to their proper uses. The rough tallow is melted into cakes, and afterwards run into moulds of different sizes for candles: grease, lye, and resin produce good soap, at a cost of little labour and at no other expense. The ladies of the family generally relieve the gentlemen of this work, which usually falls to their share of the household duties. I really believe that many genteel families in England would supply themselves with these expensive and indispensable articles, if the exciseman did not restrain them from exercising such a branch of domestic economy.

"It is quite essential that the wives and daughters of the Canadian agriculturist should rival the fair Penelope in spinning, and even exceed her—as indeed they ought—for the Grecian lady spun with a distaff, and had never known the superior aid of the modern spinning-wheel, much less the great-wheel, or big-wheel, as our American neighbours call the Irish importation, to which they have added the improvement of the patent head, which enables our fair Canadian spinsters to produce a finer thread, and make a greater quantity of yarn in any given time, than they could do previous to the introduction of Brother Jonathan's patent big-wheel.

"So many home-comforts depend upon this ancient branch of feminine industry, which the use of the spinning-jenny has almost entirely superseded in the mother-country, that in Canada the single ladies are, literally speaking, all spinsters: in fact if they were not, their fathers and brothers would often display Shakspeare's 'ravell'd sleeve of care.'"

We have omitted to mention that these volumes are stated to be edited by Miss Strickland, but they would have received equal commendation from us had they appeared without that lady's name. They are written in a gallant dashing spirit, and might have been safely left to their own merits.

NOTICES.

First Steps in the Physical and Classical Geography of the Ancient World. With an Illustrative Map. A. and C. Black.

SOME years ago Professor Pillans, of the University of Edinburgh, published a manual of classical geography, entitled 'Outlines of Geography, principally Ancient, with Introductory Observations on the System of the World, and on the best manner of Teaching Geography.' These 'Outlines' were the result of the author's long experience in conducting this department of classical education when Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. When removed to his higher sphere as Professor of Humanity (*Litteræ humaniores*) in the University, although the business of the classes did not admit of detailed instruction in the subjects of the published 'Outlines,' it has been the custom with Mr. Pillans to give occasional prelections on ancient geography. Those who have had the privilege of attending the Humanity courses in Edinburgh College will remember the rich feast of classic lore enjoyed on these occasions, when the geographical demonstrations were accompanied by a running commentary on the history, mythology, and poetry of the ancients, with frequent allusions to passages in the literature of our own country bearing upon the

matter in hand. Thus were the localities connected in the mind with the romances of poetry, or the events of history, or some of the many associations which form the charm of the study of the Greek and Roman classics. Other public instructors in this country, and still more in Germany, may have possessed more extensive and minute acquaintance with philological and critical details, and all that may be said to constitute the corporeal part of the Latin language; but the *soul* of ancient literature has never been displayed with more life and spirit than by Pillans in his lectures as Professor of Humanity at Edinburgh, from attendance at which many date their intelligent study and zealous admiration of the classics. The present little work is described by its author as "a sort of classic-geographical horn-book," a syllabus of facts and references which may serve as the basis of oral instruction and examination on the subject. For ordinary courses of school or college training it is an admirable manual, presenting the substance of what it is most essential and desirable for the classical student to know about the scenes of ancient history, the *orbis veteris notus*. "No town or locality is inserted, to the mention of which is not appended some fact, circumstance, or peculiarity, which may not only give it a chance of being treasured up in the memory, but be likely to kindle in inquiring minds a desire to know more about the place and its history." In his preface, Professor Pillans playfully refers to several innovations recently introduced in classical works, with his remarks on one of which we heartily agree—viz., "The practice of substituting for the Latin names of the ancient divinities, which have been familiar with us from our infancy, the corresponding Greek terms, and printing these in the characters of the English alphabet; while the Roman designations are either discarded altogether, or degraded to a secondary place, and imprisoned within brackets. Our old friends Jupiter and Juno are scarcely recognisable in their new titles and costumes of Zeus and Hera; the god of fire limps into his forge at Mount Ætna under the familiar name of Vulcan, or the holiday appellation of Mulciber, and limps out again with the portentous title of Hephaestus; Neptune, it seems, must resign his trident, and, it is to be feared, his planet too, to Poseidon; Mercury, should he indulge his old propensity to thieving, may escape from justice under the *alias* of Hermes; and the Great Globe itself, the common nursery-mother of us all, who rejoiced in the double honours of Tellus and Terra, is curtailed in her fair proportions, and appears under the humiliating monosyllabic misnomer of Ge. There is, in short, a complete change of ministry in the councils of Olympus. I confess myself a firm adherent of the old administration, and live in the hope of seeing it once more in office." An illustrative map by Mr. Keith Johnston, and a well-arranged Index, are appended to the work.

Lectures on the Results of the Great Exhibition of 1851. Delivered before the Society of Arts. Second Series. Bogue.

THIS volume, contains the second series of lectures delivered before the Society of Arts, on the results of the Great Exhibition. The subjects of these lectures are of a more miscellaneous kind than the former series, and most of them relate to special branches of industrial or commercial wealth or enterprise. Their permanent and practical value is not the less on this account. By the highest authorities on several subjects clear and concise statements are furnished of particular departments of British art or commerce, valuable as records of existing circumstances, and important as guides to future progress. The titles of the lectures will suffice to show the nature and importance of the contents of the volume. The lectures are numbered from the close of the preceding series, of which there were twelve, the second course comprising the same number. The first (thirteenth of the whole series) is by John Wilson, Esq., On Agricultural Products and Implements. 2. On the Production of the Flax Plant, and the various Modes of Preparing its Fibre for Manufacture, by

James Macadam, Esq., Secretary to the Society for Promoting and Improving the Growth of Flax in Ireland. 3. On Gems and Precious Stones, by Professor Tennant. 4. On Cotton as an Element of Industry, its Confined Supply, and its Extending Consumption by Increasing and Improving Agencies. 5. The Iron-Making Resources of the United Kingdom, by S. H. Blackwell, Esq., of Dudley. 6. The Manufacture of Glass, by George Shaw, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Birmingham. 7. On the Principles which should determine Form in the Decorative Arts, by M. Digby Wyatt, Esq. 8. On the Principles which should regulate the Employment of Colour in Decorative Art, by Owen Jones, Esq. 9. On the Worst, Mohair, and Alpaca Manufactures of England. 10. On Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures, by Professor D. T. Ansted. 11. On Ceramic Manufactures, Porcelain, and Pottery, by L. Arnoux, Esq. 12. The International Results of the Exhibition of 1851, in which Mr. Cole gives an able summary of the general results of the whole scheme in its international relations, and its influences more especially on improvement in English art and industry. The closing page of the volume very appropriately presents a striking passage from Prince Albert's speech at the Mansion-House in 1850, the noble sentiments of which were cordially responded to at the time, and its high anticipations amply realized in the great national undertaking, to the success of which the Prince contributed in a far greater degree than was owing merely to his exalted station, or even to his official position as President of the Royal Commission. The speeches, letters, and other documents prepared by Prince Albert, contain admirably expressed statements of all the general principles relating to the objects and results of the Great Exhibition, and in connexion with the present volume it should be remembered that the lectures which it records were those delivered at the suggestion of the Prince, as President of the Society of Arts and of the Royal Commission.

Language as a Means of Mental Culture and International Communication; or, Manual of the Teacher and the Learner of Languages. By C. Marcel. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall.

THIS is a valuable contribution to the philosophy of language and of education. M. Marcel begins his treatise *a principis*, giving a sketch of the physical, moral, and intellectual constitution of man, in order to investigate the principles on which a rational system of instruction ought to be founded. The physiological and psychological organization of man ought, he considers, to be constantly regarded in intellectual pursuits, and especially in the study of language. The development of the human race ought also to be regarded, as well as that of the individual mind. Hence the systems of classical teaching formerly constituting the main education of the young are shown to be inconsistent with the progress of civilization, in which arts and sciences have assumed an importance they did possess in former times. In support of his arguments the author adduces the opinions of the ablest writers of his own country, as of Degerando and Victor Cousin. Physical education, and the education of the intellectual and of the moral nature of man, are severally discussed. The special culture required for professional pursuits, as distinct from the general training beneficial for all, is ably considered. On other questions, such as the adaptation of particular studies and pursuits to different mental capacities and characters, very judicious remarks are made. The second volume is filled with details of a practical kind on the best methods of teaching and learning the use of languages, whether vernacular or foreign. On many parts of his subject M. Marcel states propositions which are very obvious, and enlarges on them at greater length than there might seem any occasion for, but his object is evidently to present a systematic and complete treatise on the whole subject which he undertakes to discuss. As we read all the complicated and methodical statements of what good education ought to be, we are apt to ask with surprise, how people have contrived to obtain the knowledge and

learning they have acquired in bygone days. But there is no doubt limitless scope for improvement in education as well as indefinite room for its extension. Teachers and parents, and especially all who are officially interested in public instruction, will find many valuable and important hints in M. Marcel's book. It is a work displaying much learning, and, what is better, much good sense and right feeling. We hope we are right in thinking that many of his strictures on existing systems of education are daily becoming less applicable to the schools of this country. The old public institutions retain many of the prejudices of the times in which they were founded, but the schools more recently established for the young of all classes of society, are based on principles accordant with the knowledge and progress of the age. We are pleased to find that M. Marcel has so full an acquaintance with English educational literature, as well as with the best works of foreign writers on the subject. It is a most complete and able treatise on the theory of education as adapted to the constitution of the mind and to the wants of modern society.

Poems. By John Dennis. Brighton: Folthorp. THERE are some good pieces in this little volume. We give one of the most spirited and carefully written. It is on the Olympic Games:—

"Shout, shout aloud through Hellas!

For war and strife are o'er;
Let Grecians join with heart and hand
To try their skill once more!

Hurrah! for the wild olive wreath,
Hurrah! for the ancient Fane,
For him who earns a glorious meed
Upon the Elean plain.

"From lofty Thessaly they come,
Where Achilles' race held sway;
From where proud Corinth stretches forth
Her broad and ample bay;
From Thebes, which rose beneath the touch
Of Amphion's magic lyre;
With Theseus' lineage, who claim
Ægeus for their sire.

"The peasant and the king are met,
The warrior and the peer—
All eager, ere life's sun goes down,
To gain their glory here.
Fame is the noble gerdon
Of him who wears the crown;
Shout! for the immortal voice of song
Shall echo his renown.

"Joy to Olympia's sacred land,
Where the olive branch extends!
Joy to the groves of Alpheus,
Where fœmen meet as friends!
We ask no bloody trophies,
No death, to grace the day;
But he whose skill the gods have blest
Shall bear the prize away.

"How gladly, when the games are o'er,
We'll join the gazing throng;
And view our Phidias' matchless art,
And hear great Pindar's song!
How gladly listen to the strains
Caught from Elysian bowers,
Notes of immortal melody
For finer ears than ours!

"Then shout aloud through Hellas,
That war and strife are o'er;
That Grecians join with heart and hand
To try their skill once more.
Hurrah! for the wild olive wreath,
Hurrah! for the ancient Fane,
For him who earns a glorious meed
Upon the Elean plain."

To Mr. Dennis we throw out a hint as to the mechanical part of his art. In writing verses, mere rhyme and the right number of syllables are not all that is required to make good metre. Much skill and tact are required in managing the pauses and accents, both of the subject and the words. Mr. Dennis continually writes in broken lines, such as these—

"Dost thou love an infant's smile?
Art thou smitten with the wile
Of its simple beauty? say,
Does the leanness of May," &c.

And in another piece, an "Ode to Kossuth"—

"But not before. Oh! is not this the hour,
And shall not Liberty for ever be,
While time itself doth last, earth's fairest flower?
As thy heart beats for her, we warn to thee."

There must be weakness and roughness in poetry where the rhythm of the lines is not attended to, as well as the rhyme of their terminations. Mr. Dennis will write better if he attends to this.

SUMMARY.

A NEW edition is published of Colonel Arthur Cunyngame's amusing book of Eastern adventures and observations, entitled *An Aide-de-Camp's Recollection of Service in China, a Residence in Hong-kong, and Visits to other Islands in these Seas*. The accounts of the Celestial Empire, and of Manilla and the Philippine Islands, with other parts of the narrative, are written with great liveliness; and though the author affects a light style of writing, his remarks are shrewd, and his narrative of facts valuable and trustworthy.

Another historical sketch of the life of the Duke of Wellington, specially intended for young persons, is prepared under the title of *The Patriot Warrior*, by the author of 'Aids to Development.' It is one of the best of the many books on the subject, those points being chiefly dwelt upon which display the patriotic and moral virtues of the great captain. The compilation of facts is made with good judgment, and the book is written in a pleasing style and an excellent spirit. A book of amusing and profitable reading for young people, by a Commander in the Royal Navy, is entitled *Sketches by a Sailor; or, Things in Earth and Things in Heaven*. Much of the book, as its name would import, refers to things in the sea and naval life, but the author turns his sketches to useful application for moral lessons of human life and of religious truth.

The first part of the first volume of the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is issued, containing Professor Dugald Stewart's Dissertation on the History and Progress of Metaphysical and Ethical Philosophy since the revival of letters in Europe. The first volume is to comprise the preliminary dissertations by Dugald Stewart, Sir James Mackintosh, Professor Playfair, and Sir John Leslie, with the additional dissertations by Dr. Whately, Dr. Whewell, and Professor James D. Forbes. In point of typography and external appearance the re-issue of Professor Stewart's dissertations promises well for the style of the publication of this new edition of the 'Encyclopædia,' the projected arrangements for which we lately noticed.

Of American books a number have been either republished in this country or newly imported. We may name a collection of sketches by H. Trusta, *The Sunny Side and a Peep at No. Five*, a tale of domestic life and manners in New England. *Fun and Earnest*, by the author of 'Musings of an Invalid,' 'Fancies of a Whimsical Man,' and other popular works, is an amusing miscellany of American topics, many of which will surprise and divert English readers. The expositions of women's rights conventions, of mesmerism, Yankee periodical literature, telegraph despatches, and other subjects, are cleverly given. The *Whimsical Fancies*, by the same author, present a series of rambling sketches of a similar kind, relating to topics of the day, mingled with off-hand comments and reflections, and somewhat pungent satire. A book of a more serious kind, *The Daughters of Zion*, contains a series of sketches of the characters of the women of Scripture. The subject is good, and the author's style is agreeable. The engravings, portraits of the characters described, are higher specimens of art than we are accustomed to find in American books of the class.

A rambling, discursive, but rather amusing book on mesmerism, clairvoyance, second sight, and other allied subjects, by Henry Spicer, Esq., is entitled *Sights and Sounds, the Mystery of the Day*, with an entire history of the American 'spirit' manifestations. Mr. Spicer has collected some of the most curious instances of the physico-metaphysical phenomena which have at various times puzzled physiologists and mental philosophers. His own comments are not very satisfactory, but the facts narrated will supply ample matter of consideration and speculation to the reader.

There has been so large an influx of works of fiction since the opening of the year, that while selecting some for lengthened notice, others have had to stand over till a large period of their ephemeral existence as novels of the season has passed. This will account for the apparent neglect

of works deserving of some mention, had space permitted, at the time of their publication. The following we must also dismiss with brief notice. *A Legend of Penbrooke Castle*, and other tales, by Frances Georgiana Herbert, in two volumes. Some passages of old English history are presented in the ordinary style of historical romance, modern sentiment being mingled with popular traditions and authentic facts. One of the 'other tales' is a romance of the last days of Grenada, by Maria Justina Herbert, in which the story of Boabdil, the last of the Moorish Kings, with his love for the Christian maiden Isora, and the rivalry of Leon of Castile, is told with considerable spirit. A tale of Scottish history by James Grant, Esq., *Jane Seton; or, the King's Advocate*, is written cleverly, and many historical facts and personages are introduced so as to give the book more value and interest than most fictions of the kind. The character of James V. is skilfully drawn, and a lively picture is given of the wildly romantic days of Scottish life under the reign of the last and most popular of the Stuarts. Mr. Grant is a learned antiquary as well as an accomplished writer, and he has combined these qualifications in his historical romance of 'Jane Seton.' By the authoress of 'Eastbury,' Miss Anna Harriet Drury, a new tale, *Light and Shade; or, the Young Artist*, exhibits the same knowledge of character, faithful delineation of life and manners, and liveliness of style, which we praised in her former work. In management of dialogue and in terseness of narrative there is evident improvement, and there is a spirit of humour in 'Light and Shade' which hardly appeared in 'Eastbury.' The account of the politicians of the Wat Tyler Club, in the little cathedral city of Elcheater, is an amusing specimen of this humorous style, in which Miss Drury describes "the great martyr, Wat Tyler, toasted with the honours every festival day, which was pretty often; and as historical accuracy was of trifling importance compared with rhetorical emphasis, it was customary to couple his name with three groans for Judge Jeffries, by whose order the interesting rebel was supposed to have been tortured and hung." A new tale by another female writer of established popularity, the authoress of 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam,' 'Old Jolliffe,' and other works, is entitled *Influence; or, the Evil Genius*. It is a story of modern life, the incident of which are more numerous than striking; but the characters are well drawn, and forcibly illustrate what the name of the book indicates as its moral, the influence exerted on the mind in companionship, friendship, love, and others relations into which young people are brought. A wider range of observation and deeper delineation of character are successfully attempted in this novel than in the previous prettily written tales of the same author. The style is lively, and the spirit and lessons of the book excellent. We have not space to give any sketch of the story, or enter on any general criticism; but one fault we must note—an occasional tendency to exaggerated action, such as Dickens carries to excess, and in which his works have produced an 'influence' on many young writers. From quiet natural conversations and unimpassioned scenes there are sometimes abrupt transitions to 'violent sobbings,' 'gushings of tears,' 'darting out of the room,' and other explosions. Such things happen sometimes in every-day life, but not so often as female novelists are apt to represent them in the transactions of their heroes and heroines.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Andersen's Poet's Day Dream, foolscap 8vo, cloth, 6s.
Anthony's (L.) Footsteps to History, 2nd edition, 5s. 6d.
Bannford; or, the Valley of Gold, 3 vols. p. 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
Bohr's Antiquarian Library, Roger de Hoveden, Vol. 1, 5s.
— Classical Library, Cicero's Academic Questions, 6s.
— Standard Library, Neander's Church History, 3s. 6d.
Burke's Landed Gentry, 1853, 2 vols. royal 8vo, cloth, 42 2s.
Carlen's Marie Louise, crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Colony (The), a Poem, 12mo, cloth, 2s.
Cooper on Near Sight, &c., 2nd edition, fcap. 8vo, 7s. 6d.
Cotton's (E. L.) Instructions in Christianity, 18mo, 2s. 6d.
Disraeli's Venetia, new edition, 12mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Faber's Revival of the French Emperors, 2nd edition, 2s.
Fisk's Pastor's Memorial, 6th edition, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Fortune's China, new edition, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 18s.
 Gibson's (A.) Sermons on Various Subjects, 12mo, 6s.
 Harrison's (W.) Light of the Forge, 12mo, cloth, 5s.
 Harry Muir, 3 vols. post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
 Hiley's English Grammar, 5th edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
 Home Truths for Home Peace, 4th edition, 12mo, 2s. 6d.
 Household Words, Vol. 6, 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.
 Inne's History of the Roman Constitution, 8vo, 7s. 6d.
 Layard's Nineveh, Second Expedition, 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.
 Lewis's Bible, the Missal, and Breviary, 2 vols. 8vo, £1 1s.
 London's Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 7s.
 Mahon's England, new edition, Vol. 2, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
 Marsland's (G.) Musings of a Spirit, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
 National Illustrated Library, Homer's Odyssey, 2s. 6d.
 Richardson's Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa, £1 1s.
 Riddle's (J. E.) Sundays in Church, 7th edition, 2s. 6d.
 St. John's Indian Archipelago, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.
 Shaw's Handbook of Mediæval Alphabets, imp. 8vo, 16s.
 Stephens's Commentaries on the Laws of England, £1 4s.
 Sterne's Questions on Generalities, 2nd edition, 12mo, 2s.
 ————Key to Questions on Generalities, 12mo, cloth, 4s.
 Strickland's Queens of England, re-issue, Vol. 3, 10s. 6d.
 Tate's Principles of Mechanical Philosophy, 8vo, 10s. 6d.
 Terrington's (T. J.) Welton Dale, foolscap 8vo, 2s. 6d.
 Tilt (Dr. E. J.) on Diseases of Women, 2nd edition, 9s.
 Wallis's (S. T.) Book of the World, 2 vols. 8vo, 7s. 6d.
 Willmott's (R. A.) Precious Stones, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
 Wilson's Lectures on Colossians, 3rd edition, 12mo, 6s.

JUBILEE OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury is to preach a commemorative Sermon on Wednesday at St. Paul's, on the occasion of the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. It is meet that such a service should be conducted by the Primate of all England in the cathedral church of the metropolis, and that thus something of a national aspect should be given to an event of so much public importance. Apart from the religious objects of the Institution whose jubilee is to be celebrated, the bearings of the Bible Society on the progress of education, of literature, and the social advancement of the nation, are such as to attract to its proceedings the interest of all patriots and philanthropists. To the wide circulation of the sacred Scriptures, and the general diffusion of the truths which they convey, all acknowledge that England's greatness is mainly to be ascribed. When Guizot returned lately to France from his exile in England, his first public appearance was as President of the Protestant Bible Society in Paris, and the experienced statesman then said that his only hope for his country lay in the spread of those principles which the free circulation of the Scriptures could secure. It is a striking fact in the present condition of Europe, that the regions where the Bible is a forbidden book are those where ignorance, misery, and oppression most prevail. Even in countries where civil despotism does not interfere, the influence of spiritual despotism in depriving the people of this divine instrument of human progress is sufficient to afford matter of instructive contrast. In Ireland, for example, we have only to compare the present state of the province of Ulster with that of Connaught to see the social and political results of the circulation of the Bible, and the exercise of the Protestant principles of free inquiry and private judgment on sacred subjects. With this freedom of religious thought, the noblest inheritance bequeathed by the martyrs of the sixteenth and the puritans of the seventeenth centuries, the Anglo-Saxon nations, both in the old and new world, are safe in the enjoyment of all other forms of liberty. The liberty of the press, which it is now the boast of England to maintain, is closely associated with the privilege of the open Bible, which no other nation of Europe to the same extent enjoys. The wish of Old King George III., not less patriotic than pious, that every child in his dominions should have a copy of the Scriptures, is in a fair way of being realized, and that chiefly by the exertions of the British and Foreign Bible Society. During the fifty years of the Society's existence, it has issued 25,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in various languages. Of these, 15,000,000 were in English, and have been chiefly circulated at home. The income of the Society, and of several minor associations for similar objects, as the Bible Translation Society, and the Naval and Military Bible Society, amounted last year to 63,000*l*. In 1810 the income of the parent Society was only 18,543*l*. At the Great

Exhibition in 1851, the publications of the Bible Society formed a remarkable though not conspicuous sight. M. J. Lemoine in one of his descriptive communications to the 'Journal des Débats,' thus refers to the collection of versions of the Scriptures in the Crystal Palace. "There is in the Exhibition one thing which particularly attracted my attention, albeit though modestly placed in a retired position, a small glass case containing copies of the Bible in all languages, with this motto, 'Multæ terriculis lingue, celestibus una.' This collection of Bibles exhibits the ardent propagandism of the English, one of the grandest and finest aspects in which this nation can be viewed. With steam and the Bible, the English traverse the globe." In the little glass case to which this intelligent foreigner refers there were specimens of the Bible in about a hundred and sixty different languages or dialects; a hundred and eighty distinct versions, of which a hundred and thirty were never printed before. In connexion with many of these versions, missionary societies have caused grammars, dictionaries, and elementary treatises to be prepared in various languages, several of which have thus been raised from the rude speech of unlettered savages to the dignity of settled tongues. Such contributions have missionaries, in addition to the higher objects of their vocation, incidentally made to the cause of civilization and literature. This acknowledgment we have the more pleasure in making, from the tendency lately shown by some literary men to decry and discourage missionary enterprise abroad. Much of their work has hitherto of necessity been preparatory, the good results of which could not at an earlier period be apparent. This has been going on while the revenue of religious and benevolent societies for home objects, in addition to all that is done by private charity and by the agency of Christian churches, has risen to upwards of half a million sterling. There are many incidental influences of the general diffusion of the Bible at home, which, as literary journalists, it is within our province to note. In preserving the purity of the English tongue, and exalting the general tone of literature, the authorized version of the English Bible has been of incalculable service. Apart from the higher benefits of the mingling of religious with secular training, the employment of the Bible as a text-book in our schools has done much to promote sound instruction; and it is gratifying to observe how strongly public opinion is in favour of the continuance of its use in any system of national education. Professor Spalding, in his recently published 'History of English Literature,' after narrating the origin of the English version of the Scriptures, and describing the noble simplicity of its style and diction, speaks of "its wide influence for good on the character of our language, so that it is well that the history of the English Bible took the course it did." In this history the proceedings of the Bible Society have inaugurated a new epoch, worthy of being commemorated in the jubilee which learning may well unite with religion in celebrating.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A MEMBER of the Civil Service of the H.E.I. Company, on the Bengal establishment, has offered the sum of 300*l*. for the best essay in the English language in refutation of the errors of Hindu philosophy, according to the Vedanta, Nyaya, and Sankhya systems. The competition is open to all nations. The adjudicators of the prize are to be the Rev. W. H. Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew, University of Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, and Mr. Horace Hayman Wilson, Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Oxford, are trustees for the donor of the prize, the essays in competition for which are to be lodged before the close of 1854 at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

A sale of several hundred autographs, chiefly letters belonging to the late M. de Tremont, took place in Paris a few days ago. Amongst them we noticed the following:—Shakspeare, which fetched

111 francs; Walter Scott, 35 francs; Lord Byron, 23 francs; Queen Victoria, 23 francs; Mary Stuart, 175 francs; Henry VIII., 110 francs; James I., 76 francs; James II., 42 francs 50 cents; Franklin, 23 francs 50 cents; Alexandre Dumas, 33 francs 50 cents; George Sand, 31 francs; Bernardin St. Pierre, 20 francs; Voltaire, 45 francs; Philidor, the chess player, 26 francs; Malibran, 28 francs 50 cents; Haydn, 25 francs 50 cents; Bossuet, 33 francs 50 cents; Beaumarchais, 24 francs; Queen Mary of England, 74 francs; Sobieski, 55 francs; Peter III. of Russia, 40 francs 50 cents; Marie Antoinette, 161 francs 50 cents; Louis XIV., 40 francs; Louis XI., 40 francs; William III., 42 francs; Ferdinand the Catholic, 71 francs; Francis I., 81 francs; Frederick II. of Russia, 80 francs; Washington, 30 francs; Wellington, 30 francs; Talbot (of Henry V.'s time), 190 francs; Tristan l'Hermite, 20 francs 50 cents; Robespierre, 27 francs; Cardinal de Richelieu, 38 francs 50 cents; the famous Duke of Buckingham, 39 francs 50 cents; Bayard, 311 francs.

From a correspondent in New York, we have received intelligence of the death of the well-known naturalist, Prof. C. B. Adams, of Amherst College, Massachusetts. He was taken with the prevailing fever while on a collecting excursion at St. Thomas's, West Indies, and died in that island on the 19th of January, at the house of Mr. R. Swift. Professor Adams was chiefly a conchologist. Some three or four years since he made one or two excursions in the interior of Jamaica, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Chitty, Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and collected largely the shells of the land mollusca. Upon returning with his conchological stores to Massachusetts, he published descriptions of the new species in occasional brochures, entitled, 'Contributions to Conchology'; and he was preparing to publish a larger illustrated work on the land shells of Jamaica, towards which the Smithsonian Institution had undertaken to print the letterpress.

The 'Aberdeen Journal' contains some interesting details respecting the cod-fisheries in Davis's Straits. In the entrance of those seas, and up along its eastern shores, cod-fish and halibut abound to a very great extent. The former are exceedingly abundant, and not being of large size, their quality is considered superior to that of any caught on the British coasts, or even on the banks of Newfoundland. For several years back it has been found remunerative to send out, from some of the northern parts of Scotland, several small vessels, of probably one hundred tons each, to prosecute the cod-fishing in Davis's Straits. But, owing to the difficulty, and indeed the impossibility of drying the fish early, the British market have not yet had reason to acknowledge its superiority over any caught in other seas, although the returns have been, upon the whole, rather encouraging. The Danish settlers, from Cape Farewell, considerably northward along the coast, follow out this branch of trade to an extent that proves highly profitable to themselves, and equally useful in the fish markets of Europe. Thus ships leave the coast of Greenland with full cargoes of dried fish for the Spanish and other southern parts. In 1852 the settlement or governorship of Fiskerne exported 40,000, and had, in addition to this, a large quantity for consumption among the native population during the winter months. In a visit lately made to this place, so plentiful was this fish, that twenty plump and large-sized individuals could be obtained in barter from the natives for a six-penny cotton handkerchief. The difficulty by the English ships in curing the fish properly, rests solely in the fact that they are not permitted, by the Danish directorship, to land upon any part of the Greenland coast for trading purposes, consequently they are under the necessity of making a passage across the Atlantic with their cargoes of fish salted in bulk in their holds or in casks; and, subsequent to its arrival in this salted state, it has to undergo maceration, for the purpose of removing the excess of salt, and the process of drying and compression, for which this warm and humid climate of ours is ill adapted compared with Davis's Straits. These difficulties would be solved by

Captain Penny's settlement in Hogarth Sound, and we trust that the Royal Arctic Company, to which we lately invited attention, will not neglect to direct its efforts to this promising and useful branch of the cod-fisheries.

We have watched with interest the movements of late years for shortening the hours of business and labour, especially in large towns, knowing how directly that question bears upon the extension of education and the advancement of art, science, and literature among the people. Some of the evils of the system, still too prevalent, where the business of each day is carried far into the hours of the night, are too obvious to require comment. That the overtasking of physical energy by protracted toil is injurious to health, and likely to lead to other evils, social and moral, is generally understood. It is our part chiefly to look at the subject as involving interference with opportunity of mental cultivation and intellectual improvement. There are now many facilities provided, by evening classes and lectures, for the instruction of those who are occupied in business through the day. But these means of improvement are only to a small extent available from the late hour system. As this is not a matter in which Government interference can be expected, as in the case of the factories, recourse must be had to that public opinion by which national customs are regulated. The meeting at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday evening, is likely to have good influence in promoting the objects of the Early Closing Association. The Lord Mayor, in his speech as chairman, showed the importance of the movement to employers as well as to those employed, being satisfied that all would benefit in health and in pocket by a reduction of the long hours of business. Mr. Hitchcock, of St. Paul's Churchyard, said that he had closed early, given longer holidays, and otherwise increased the comforts of the young men under his charge for the last ten years, and "he found that doing so paid." The Bishop of Chichester, and the Rev. J. Jackson, the new Bishop of Lincoln, Lord John Manners, and others, supported the resolutions, which pledged the meeting to strenuous exertions for removing the hindrances which prevented, as Lord John Manners expressed it, "that nice adjustment of toil and leisure which appeared to be the true realization in this world of Christian equality." The formation of ladies' auxiliary branches, to be chiefly directed to the shortening of the hours of female labour, was resolved upon. With regard to the objection often made, that the release from business would only turn out a larger number to fill the casinos, inferior theatres, and places of excitement, the Bishop of Chichester observed that "there was no reason to doubt that a large proportion of the young men would employ their time beneficially." The annually increasing attendance at all places of evening instruction and rational amusement sufficiently attests this, and, at all events, it would be hard if the bad use of the privilege made by some should deprive others of the opportunity of turning their time to good account. We are glad to observe an announcement in connexion with this subject, to the effect that the railway companies connected with Manchester have given notice that henceforth they will not collect goods at their stations and receiving houses in Manchester after 5 P.M., except in the case of shipping goods for Liverpool. This arrangement is in response to urgent requests from gentlemen interested in the early closing movement at Manchester.

In order that the instruction which the public were deriving from the inspection of the Queen's Porcelain at Marlborough House might not be interrupted, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit a second series to be made from the collections at Buckingham Palace, and exhibited at Marlborough House. This series is more numerous and varied, and, in some respects, even finer than that recently removed. It consists chiefly of old Indian of the highest order, and of an extensive series of Sevres, illustrating the styles of different epochs of that royal manufactory. Among them will be found a curious *déjeuner* service, pro-

duced immediately after Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, in which the fitness of porcelain decoration is altogether sacrificed to an affectation of forms and ornaments belonging to the age of the Pharaohs; also some very fine jewelled cups, and a superb bowl of hard porcelain, which was executed expressly for Louis Seize. Lord Faversham has also sent to Marlborough House some of his turquoise Sevres porcelain, for public exhibition.

Charles Dickens hitherto has not had anything like the popularity in France which might have been expected from his immense renown in England and the United States. Few of his works, in fact, were known to the generality of French readers, and those who read them did not appreciate them. It would be difficult to account for this, especially when it is remembered that Walter Scott, Bulwer, Fennimore Cooper, and others of less note, have always had a vast number of admirers, and a greater number of readers in that country; but so it was. His 'David Copperfield,' however, has made a decided hit—it is already in its third edition;—and its popularity will no doubt cause the French to receive any of his future works with equal favour, and perhaps even to begin to admire those of the past. The translator of 'Copperfield' is M. Amedée Pichot, the well-known editor of the 'Revue Britannique,' and the translator of Lord Byron; but he has thought fit, for some reason which we do not pretend to understand, to change the title to the somewhat silly one of 'The Nephew of my Aunt.'

Accounts have reached the French government that M. Emile Devile and M. Duret, two of the gentlemen employed by it to explore the central parts of South America, have been carried off by the yellow fever at Rio Janeiro; and that M. Lefebvre Durufé, the third member of the expedition, though attacked with the malady, escaped. The loss of M. Devile is a great one; as, though extremely young, he was well known for his attainments in natural history and other branches of science, and as a very enterprising traveller. He was, in fact, the very man that could be wished for to explore the immense centre of the South American continent, which is at present even less known than the central parts of Africa.

A new Italian journal has this year been started in the province of Friuli, *L'Annunziatore Friulano*, to contain articles on science and literature, and all matters of interest, with the exclusion of religion and politics, as might be expected in a periodical which is to appear with *Superiore permesso*. The projected contents of the journal, which is to appear twice a week, indicate greater mental activity than we were prepared to expect in the region of "blue Friuli's mountains."

A complete, minute, and exact map of France is about to be terminated after thirty-five years' incessant labour, and at an expense of nearly 400,000*l*. It has been executed by the officers of the staff and the engineers. It is the grandest work of the kind ever undertaken in any country of the world.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*March 3rd*.—Colonel Sabine, R.A., V.P., in the chair. This being the last day for the proposal of candidates for the Fellowship, several gentlemen's certificates were read, and it was announced that there were thirty-one candidates for election. The day of election is fixed for the 2nd of June.

ASTRONOMICAL.—*Dec. 10th*.—Capt. W. H. Smyth, Vice-President, in the chair. 1. 'On the Appearance of the Planet Saturn and his Rings, as viewed in Mr. Bishop's Refractor, 1853, January 9th,' by Mr. Hind. The night of January 9th being one of unusual steadiness of definition with high powers, the planet Saturn was attentively examined, certainly under far more favourable conditions than at any previous date during the present winter. The dark ring was prominently visible under magnifiers of 108 and upwards to 460: it appeared to fill two-fifths of the space between the inner edge of the interior bright ring and the ball, being

brightest near the former. Its colour was a light purple; of this point there could be no doubt. Nothing like a division in the obscure ring could be traced. During the most favourable glimpses there appeared to be a division on the exterior bright ring, rather outside the middle of its breadth, which might be traced for some distance, especially on the eastern side of the ring. Such a division was distinctly seen at Mr. Bishop's observatory in the autumn of 1845. But the most evident of the newly-announced appearances connected with this planet was the visibility of the contour of the ball through the obscure ring where it crossed the disk of Saturn, as first remarked by Mr. Lassell and Captain Jacob. This phenomenon had been previously suspected on several occasions, yet always under less advantageous circumstances than on the night of January 9th. On former evenings, the contour only of the globe appeared, by momentary glimpses, to penetrate through the obscure ring; whereas, on January 9th, the appearance was such as to convey the idea that it was not merely the outline, but the whole surface traversed by the dark ring, which was visible through it. From observations last autumn, I had considered it very probable that the continuation of the outline of the ball through the obscure ring was an optical illusion, arising from the impression made upon the eye by the brightness of the ball in comparison with that of the ring; and though I conceive this explanation should not be hastily set aside, the results of the favourable examination on January 9th have rather shaken my confidence in it: the dark ring on this night certainly appeared to possess a *partial transparency*, which would account for the contour of the globe being perceptible up to the interior bright ring. It was impossible not to remark the much lighter (greyish) shade presented by the projection of the obscure ring upon the ball, as compared with the black shadow of the latter upon the further side of the bright rings.

2. 'Some Remarks on the probable present Condition of the Planets Jupiter and Saturn, in reference to Temperature,' &c., by Mr. Nasmyth. The remarkable appearances which characterize the aspect of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, as revealed by the aid of very powerful and excellent telescopes, have induced some reflections on the subject of their probable present condition as to temperature, that with a view to excite more special and careful observation of the phenomenon in question, and promote some discussion on this interesting subject, I have been tempted to hazard the following remarks, which may perhaps prove acceptable to some of the members of the Royal Astronomical Society. In a former communication, in reference to the structure and condition of the lunar surface, I made some remarks on the principle which, as it appears to me, gives the law to the comparative rate of cooling of the masses of the planets—namely, that while the heat-retaining quality was due to the mass of the planet, the heat-dispersing quality was due or governed by its surface; and as the former increases as the cube of the diameter of the planet, while the latter increases only as the square of its diameter, we thus find that the length of time which would be required by such enormous planets as Jupiter and Saturn to cool down from their original molten and incandescent condition to such a temperature as would be fitted to permit their oceanic matter to permanently descend and rest upon their surface, would be vastly greater than in the case of such a planet as the earth. Adopting the results which geological research has so clearly established as respects the original molten condition of the earth, as our guide to a knowledge of the condition of all the other planets, it appears to me that we may in this way be led to some very remarkable and interesting conclusions in reference to the probable present condition of such enormous planets as Jupiter and Saturn, as may tend to explain certain phenomena in respect to their aspect. Assuming as established the original molten condition of the earth, and going very far back into the remote and formative periods of the earth's geological history, we may find glimpses of the cause of those

tremendous deluges, of which geological phenomena afford such striking evidence, and by whose peculiar dissolving and disintegrating action on the igneous formations which at that early period of the earth's history must have formed the only material of its crust, we may in that respect obtain some insight into the source whence the material which formed the first sedimentary strata was derived. If we only carry our minds back to that early period of the earth's geological history, where the temperature of its surface was so high as that no water in its fluid form could rest upon it, and follow its condition from such nonoceanic state to that period at which, by reason of the comparatively cooled-down condition of its surface, it began to be visited by partial and transient descents of the ocean, which had till then existed only in the form of a vast vapour envelope to the earth, we shall find in such considerations, not only the most sublime subject of reflection in reference to the primitive condition of the earth, but also, as it appears to me, a very legitimate basis on which to rest our speculations in regard to the probable present condition of Jupiter and Saturn,—both of which great planets, I strongly incline to consider, for the reasons before stated, are yet in so hot a condition as not only not to permit of the permanent descent of their oceanic matter, but to cause such to exist suspended as a vast vapour envelope, subject to incessant disturbances by reason of the abortive attempts which such vapour envelope may make in temporary and partial descents upon the hissing-hot surface of the planet. Recurring again to this early period of the earth's geological history, when it was surrounded with a vast vapour envelope, consisting of all the water which now forms the ocean, the exterior portion of this vapour envelope must, by reason of the radiation of its heat into space, have been continually descending in the form of deluges of hot water upon the red-hot surface of the earth. Such an action as this must have produced atmospheric commotions of the most fearful character; and towards the latter days of this state of things, when considerable portions of what was afterwards to form our ocean came down in torrents of water upon the then thin solid crust of the earth, the sudden contraction which such transient visits of the ocean must have produced on the crust of the earth would be followed by tremendous contortions of its surface, and belchings forth of the yet molten matter beneath, such as yields legitimate material for the imagination, and the most sublime subject for reflection. The extraordinary contortions and confusion which the more primitive sedimentary strata, such as the gneiss, schist, and mica slate, are found to have, in a very indistinct degree, shadow forth the state of things which must have existed during that period, when the ocean held a very disputed residence on the surface of the earth. Could the surface of the earth have been viewed at that era of its geological history from such a distance as the planet Mars, I doubt not it would have yielded an aspect in no respect very dissimilar to that which we now observe in the case of Jupiter; namely, that while the actual body of the earth would have been hid by the vast vapour envelope then surrounding it, the tremendous convulsions going on within this veil would have been indicated by streaks and disruptions in the belts; and those, again, mottled over with markings, such as we observe in the case of the entire surface of Jupiter; and by reason of the belchings forth of the monstrous volcanoes which at that period must have been so tremendously active on the earth, the vapour envelope would be most probably marked here and there with just such dingy and black-and-white patches, as form so remarkable features about the equatorial region of Jupiter—probably the result of volcanic matter, such as ashes, &c.—which the several volcanoes may from time to time vomit forth, and send so far up into its cloudy atmosphere as to appear on the exteriors, and so cause those remarkable features which so often manifest themselves on the exterior of his vapour envelope; for I doubt if we have ever seen the body of Jupiter yet, which will

probably remain veiled from mortal eyes for countless ages to come, or until he be so cooled down as to permit of a permanent residuum on this surface of his ocean that is to be. In applying these views to Saturn, it occurs to me that we may in that respect obtain some glimpse into the nature of those causes which have induced, and are now apparently inducing, those changes in respect to the aspect of his rings, which have, more especially of late, attracted so much attention. If he also be so hot that his future ocean is also suspended as a vast vapour envelope around him, it is possible, I conceive, that some portion of this vapour may migrate, by reason of the peculiar electrical conditions which it is probable his rings may be in, in respect to the body of the planet; and that such migration of vapour in an intensely frozen state, as it must be in such situation, may not only appear from time to time, as the present *phantom ring* does, but also encrust the inner portion of the inner old ring with such coatings of hoar-frost, like crystallised water, as to cause the remarkable whiteness which so peculiarly distinguishes that portion of his rings. Such, in fact, are the extraordinary phenomena of this planet, that one is led to hazard a conjecture or two on the subject, and I trust such as I have now the pleasure to offer may have a kind reception from the Royal Astronomical Society.

ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 17th.—The Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair. The ballot was taken for the following candidates, who were duly elected Fellows of the Society:—The Rev. J. Russell, Mr. John Drummond, Mr. Joseph Durham, Mr. J. B. Davis, Mr. John Richards, the Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., Mr. T. Prothero, Mr. Gardner Hill, and Mr. Styleman Walford. A letter was read from Mr. Lemon, of the State-Paper Office, acquainting the Society that the arrangement of their very curious and unique collection of proclamations was nearly completed, and that by the very liberal donation of Mr. Salt, of a number amounting to about two hundred, the series was more perfect than any at this time known. Mr. Lemon stated, however, that some proclamations of the reign of Queen Elizabeth were yet wanting, and expressed a hope that they might be supplied by the liberality of some of the Fellows of the Society. Mr. Nightingale, at the request of Mr. Copperthwaite, exhibited an engraved stone, said to have been found by a peadar a short time since, in a shallow stream in Yorkshire. It is of oval form, and apparently a broken-off section of a water-worn nodule. On the plane surface is engraved the monogram of Christ, composed of the letters X and P, around which is the inscription IMP. CONSTAN. EBAR. probably for Eburacum. Captain Williams presented a very beautiful drawing of an ancient sculpture over the door of Tetsworth Church, in Oxfordshire, representing the figure of the Holy Lamb between the half-length effigies of the Bishop and the Presbyter. Mr. Shepherd drew the attention of the Society to the curious picture exhibited in a previous session, containing passages in the life of Sir Henry Unton. In one of the scenes Queen Elizabeth is supposed to be present, and a man, considered to be Shakspeare, appears reading to her from a book. Mr. Nightingale exhibited a writ of privy seal with the autograph of Queen Anne, countersigned by Lord Oxford, directing the payment to Lady Masham, her Majesty's privy purse, of a sum not exceeding twenty-six thousand pounds, for privy purse expenses and healing medals. Sir Henry Ellis communicated a transcript of a journal of the Earl of Sussex's journey to Vienna, in 1566, to propose the marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Archduke Charles. The original is mutilated in many places owing to the fire which, upwards of a century ago, destroyed a portion of the Cottonian collections. Camden in his 'Annals' gives the political history of this journey. The journal was probably written by Sir Gilbert Dethick, by whom the Emperor was invested with the Order of the Garter; it gives the names of the towns and cities at which the Earl and his suite rested on their

journey, with the signs of the various inns. The reception of the embassy by the Emperor and Empress was most courteous; its result is matter of history. During the Earl's stay in Vienna, he and his train were often entertained by the Emperor with the sports of the chase, in which the Emperor proved himself a good shot.

Feb. 24th.—J. Bruce, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. Several new candidates were proposed. Dr. Lukis of Guernsey then read a 'Memoir on the Cromlechs of the Channel Islands, and other Places of Sepulture of the Primeval Age.' The writer exhibited before the meeting a large collection of plans and some beautiful drawings illustrative of the structures, attributed to the Celtic period, and one in particular of the urns, &c., exhumed from beneath them. Also a complete series of 'rubbings' of the engraved work on the interior of the cromlech of Gavrinis, in the Morbihan; that of Dol-à-Mar-chant, near Carnac, in Brittany, &c. &c. The memoir was further illustrated by specimens of the burnt and unburnt bones taken from beneath the cromlechs in Guernsey, which were those of individuals of all ages. Among the former was a remarkable instance of the formation of what is termed a 'false joint,' after unreduced dislocation of the right elbow. 'Few subjects,' he observed, 'are calculated to afford more solid information and interest than the synthetic and systematic examination of the works of art,—the memorials of the industry of our fellow-men in past ages. The more uncertain the data and remote the era, the more acutely interesting is the field of inquiry, and to us especially must it prove to be so, who live on the same soil, and claim many of us descent from one or other of the Celtic tribes. There is much cause to regret that such examinations as had been recorded hitherto, had not been undertaken in that spirit of philosophic inquiry which the study demands. Even in this our day, attention is principally directed to the records and minuter works of more recent races, while the gigantic labours of the more early occupiers of the soil were left veiled in a mystery which every day grew more obscure. It is only by the free but judicious use of the spade and the sieve (the two should be inseparable in these explorations) that any true and scientific result can possibly be arrived at. The difficulty and labour are certainly great, but the result is the sure reward, and they are the only means of attaining it. He regretted to say that the work of spoliation and destruction were still occasionally carried on, but he was happy to add that in Guernsey a better feeling had arisen since the attention of the authorities had of late years been directed towards their preservation. The French Government had secured Carnac from injury, and he hoped a national effort would be made to save those in England likewise. The confusion which existed in most writings on Celtic remains, from the want of a distinct nomenclature, rendering it next to impossible to comprehend an author's meaning; the mingling of the works of different ages and races in one common description, were so constantly to be observed, that he trusted the following synoptical and descriptive chart would be the means of removing many of those difficulties, and of attaching to each structure its definite technical appellation:—

CELTIC MEGALITHS.¹

ON PLAINS MORE OR LESS EXTENSIVE.

Chiefly Ceremonial.

- | | | |
|-------------|--|---|
| I. MAENHIR. | VII. MONOLITH ² —A single erect raised stone. | |
| | VIII. ORTHOLITH*—A single row, or broad line of erect raised stones. | the stones in contact. the stones standing apart. |
| | IX. PARALLELITH—Double lines of erect raised stones. | |
| | X. CYCLOLITH**—Circle of erect distinct stones. Always circular. Sometimes concentric. Ceremonial. | |

COMMONLY ON HILLS AND ELEVATED SITUATIONS.

Entirely Sepulchral.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| II. DEMI-DOLMEN. | A large stone partly supported on one or sometimes two erect, raised, smaller: the sides open. |
| | III. DOLMEN.—A large stone entirely supported on two, three, or four erect, raised, smaller: the sides open. |

- IV. CIST-VAEN—One, rarely two, large stones supported on several smaller horizontal or erect, raised: the sides closed. simple. compound.
- V. CROMLECH—Successive Dolmens in contact, forming one common chamber, with the props erect, raised: the sides closed, excepting at entrance.
- VI. PERISTALITH—Stones usually erect and sometimes contiguous; arranged circularly, oval, square, &c., always surrounding Monolith, sepulchral chamber or grave. Sometimes concentric.

SYNONYMS.

- VII. MONOLITH—Pillar. Obelisk. Memorial stone. Fichade. Bautstein.
- VIII. ORTHOLITH—Giant's Teeth. Alignment.
- IX. PARALLELITH—Dracontium.
- X. CYCLOLITH—Circle. Giant's Dance! Druid's Temple.
- II. DEMI-DOLMEN—Druid's Altar!
- III. DOLMEN—Cromlech! Lichaven. Trilith. Druid's Altar! Quoit!
- IV. CIST-VAEN. KISTVAEN—Roche ou Grotte aux Fées! Druid's Altar! Quoit! Beld. Tomb-Coffin. Pouquelaye!
- V. CROMLECH—Cercle! (Fr.) Druid's Altar! Chambre ou Creux des Fées! Witch's Stone! Quoit! Pouquelaye!
- VI. PERISTALITH—Circle! Témène! (Fr.) Chaudron du diable! Cromlech! (Mahé, pp. 35, 37, 100, 111, 264, 300.) Druid's Temple! Bardic Circle.

EXAMPLES.

1. Any standing or intentionally erected large stone, whether alone or with many.
- II. Numerous in the Morbihan; one in Guernsey. Llan-wala, Pembrokeshire.
- III. Common in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, &c. None in Guernsey. Chin-Quoit, in Cornwall. Kist-Cotty House, Whispering Knights, Channel Islands. Brittany. Great Britain. Ireland, &c.
- IV. Gav' Innis, Morbihan. Channel Islands.
- V. Roll-Rich, Oxfordshire. Two on L'Ancrese, Guernsey. Horn. Pen-maen-mawr. Donside, Tully-nessle, Aberdeenshire. Dance Maine, Cornwall. Steenis Circle, Orkney, &c. Rectangular, at Le Comper, Jersey.
- VI. Pierre Longue, &c., Guernsey. Great Obelisk, Loo-mariaker, &c. &c. Stone of Olin.
- VII. Carnac. At Great Cromlech, L'Ancrese, and Creux des Fées, Guernsey.
- IX. Abury. Stanton Drew? Merivale on Dartmoor. Carnac.
- X. Abury. Stanton Drew. Ring of Brogar, Orkney.

PSEUDO-CELTIC OR TRANSITION.

MEGALITHIC.

- I. CYCLOTRILITH—*** EX. STONEHENGE—Ceremonial Hewn stones; rectangular; erect with tenon, transverse with mortise.
- He is apparently an example of the respect paid to stone structures and their site; two ancient concentric circles being enclosed within the more modern.

TMULAR.

- I. SINGLE CHAMBER—With lateral opening and walls of columnar and short superimposed blocks.
- II. CHAMBERS—As above, each having a lateral opening into one common passage, or "allée." Chambers placed crosswise, opposite, saltirewise or circularly. This last very rare.

EXAMPLES.

- I. Upper "Creux des Fées," Guernsey.
- II. Structure at New Grange, Ireland. bYellow Cave, near Stone Littleton, Somersetshire. cCairn on Airwood Moss, Dumfriesshire. dDruidical Temple, Town Heights, Jersey; now at Henley-upon-Thames.

MICROLITHIC.

- CAINN. CARN. CERN. KERN. KERN. GALGAL—Sepulchral Heap, covering chamber or grave.

NATURAL ROCK.—CEREMONIAL.

- CAINN—Large loose masses, as found in most countries, Cheshewring. La Roque Balan, Guernsey. Buck-stone, near Mordmouth, &c.
- ROCKING STONE—Lugg Stone, Cornwall. One in the parish of Kirmichael, Perthshire, &c.
- NEEDLE ROCK—"La Chaise aux Prêtres," Guernsey.

OBSERVATIONS.

- (1.) It is a generally received opinion that the Celts were the authors and architects of these Megaliths; these are, however, found universally distributed from Scandinavia to India; and in America, especially in the North. It must further be observed, that the same types of construction and use are equally universal, and that they are usually situated near the sea or the vicinity of some extent of water. It is evident from the universal distribution, likewise, of identical forms of the stone implements accompanying them, that the cromlech-building races sprang only from one central typical stock. Central Asia and the site of Nineveh produce genuine Celtic relics.
- (2.) Monoliths are memorial and monumental, and mark the site; advantage is very rarely taken of the proximity of elevated spots, which would increase the solemn character of these imposing masses, had this been desirable.
- (3.) From this Chart it will be seen that the type of Megaliths in England is the Dolmen, or chamber with erect props. That the type of those in Brittany is the Cist, or

chamber formed of laterally recumbent blocks. The true form of a Cromlech, or chamber of long triangular area with the only entrance at the apex, is seen in the magnificent examples of Gav' Innis, in the Morbihan, those on the coast of Normandy and in the Channel Islands.

* Ortholith, *nihî*—*Ophos*, erectus. *Aibos*, saxum.

** Cycloolith, *nihî*—*Kuclos*, circulus. *Aibos*, saxum.

*** Peristalith, *nihî*—*Hepistas*, part: circumstans. *Aibos*, saxum.

**** Cyclotrilith, *nihî*—*Kuclos*, circulus. *Tres*, tres. *Aibos*, saxum.

Dr. Lukis then proceeded to discuss the various structures in the order in which they are arranged, commencing with the more elementary forms and gradually advancing to the most complicated. He showed a development in the architecture of the period which had attained considerable regularity throughout the Channel Islands. The use of metals appears of comparatively recent introduction, particularly in the island of Guernsey, the westernmost of the cluster, in which a 'Stone Period' had attained its highest degree of perfection. The beautiful forms and exquisite finish given to these instruments of the stone of the country, of which he exhibited some unique specimens, recently exhumed, tended to confirm this fact, especially when coupled with the entire absence of all bronze weapons in that island. The other islands have produced bronze swords, spear heads, and the sharpened socket improperly called the 'Bronze Celt,' with castings, &c., as well as the crude metal, all of which were importations.—The Rev. Thomas Hugo exhibited a fragment of the gold British corslet found some years ago on a skeleton exhumed at Mold, in Flintshire. The greater portion of this corslet is now preserved in the British Museum. It has been engraved in the 'Archæologia.' Mr. Salt contributed a number of additional proclamations with a view to complete the Society's collections.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Feb. 11th.—The Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S., President, in the chair. John Tyndall, Esq., Ph.D., 'On the influence of Material Aggregation upon the manifestations of Force.' There are no two words with which we are more familiar than *matter* and *force*. The system of the universe embraces two things,—an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon;—the object we call matter, and the agent we call force. Matter, in certain aspects, may be regarded as the vehicle of force; thus the luminiferous ether is the vehicle or medium by which the pulsations of the sun are transmitted to our organs of vision. Or to take a plainer case; if we set a number of billiard balls in a row and impart a shock to one end of the series, in the direction of its length, we know what takes place; the last ball will fly away, the intervening balls having served for the transmission of the shock from one end of the series to the other. Or we might refer to the conduction of heat. If, for example, it be required to transmit heat from the fire to a point at some distance from the fire, this may be effected by means of a conducting body—by the poker for instance: thrusting one end of the poker into the fire it becomes heated, the heat makes its way through the mass, and finally manifests itself at the other end. Let us endeavour to get a distinct idea of what we here call heat; let us first picture it to ourselves as an agent apart from the mass of the conductor, jumping its way among the particles of the latter, making from atom to atom, and thus converting them into a kind of stepping-stones to assist its progress. It is a probable conclusion, even had we not a single experiment to support it, that the mode of transmission must, in some measure, depend upon the manner in which those little molecular stepping-stones are arranged. But we need not confine ourselves to the material theory of heat. Assuming the hypothesis which is now gaining ground, that heat, instead of being an agent apart from ordinary matter, consists in a motion of the material particles; the conclusion is equally probable that the transmission of the motion must be influenced by the manner in which the particles are arranged. Does experimental science furnish us with any corroboration of this inference? It

does. More than twenty years ago MM. de la Rive and De Candolle proved that heat is transmitted through wood with a velocity almost twice as great along the fibre as across it. This result has been recently expanded, and it has been proved that this substance possesses three axes of calorific conduction; the first and greatest axis being parallel to the fibre; the second axis perpendicular to the fibre and to the ligneous layers; while the third axis, which marks the direction in which the greatest resistance is offered to the passage of the heat, is perpendicular to the fibre and parallel to the layers. But it is the modification of the magnetic force by the peculiarities of aggregation which forms the subject of the evening's lecture. What has been stated regarding heat applies with equal force to magnetism. The observed magnetic phenomena are of a composite character. The action of a magnetic mass is the resultant action of its molecules, and will be influenced by the manner in which they are aggregated. The fundamental phenomena of magnetism are too well known to render it necessary to dwell upon them for an instant. A small bar of iron was suspended in the magnetic field; it set its length parallel to the line joining the poles. Should we be justified from this experiment in concluding that a magnetic mass will always set its longest dimension axial? No. A second magnetic bar, equal in size to the former, was suspended between the poles; it set its length at right angles to the line joining the poles. Whence this deportment? We find the reason of it in the mechanical structure of the bar: it is composed of magnetic plates transverse to its length: these plates set from pole to pole, and hence the length of the bar equatorial. But let us proceed from this coarse experiment to one more delicate, where nature herself has imposed the conditions of aggregation. A plate taken from a mass of shale, picked up a few weeks ago in the coal district of Blackburn, was suspended between the poles; although strongly magnetic, it set its longest dimension at right angles to the line joining the poles. This deportment was at once explained by reference to the structure of the mass: it also, though apparently compact, was composed of layers transverse to its length; these layers set from pole to pole, and hence the length equatorial. Let us ascend to a case still more refined. A crystal of sulphate of nickel was suspended between the poles, and on exciting the magnet a certain determinate position was taken up by the crystal. The substance was magnetic, still its shortest dimension set from pole to pole. The crystal was removed from the magnetic field and the edge of a penknife placed along the line which set axial; a slight pressure split the crystal and disclosed two beautiful surfaces of cleavage. The crystal could in this way be cloven into an indefinite number of magnetic layers; these layers set from pole to pole, and hence the longest dimension, which was perpendicular to the layers equatorial. Comparing all these experiments,—ascending from the gross case where the laminae were plates of iron stuck together by wax, to that in which they were crystalline, the inference appears unavoidable, that the unanimity of deportment exhibited is the product of a common cause; and that the results are due to the peculiarities of material aggregation. The beautiful researches of Plücker in this domain of science are well known. Plücker's first experiment was made with a plate of tourmaline. Suspended in the magnetic field with the axis of the crystal vertical, it set its length from pole to pole, like an ordinary magnetic body. Suspended with the axis of the horizontal, on exciting the magnet, Plücker found to his astonishment that the largest dimension set equatorial. Let us see whether we cannot obtain this deportment otherwise. Suspending the piece of shale already made use of, so that its laminae were horizontal, on exciting the magnet the longest horizontal dimension of the plate set axial: moving the point of suspension 90° so that the laminae were vertical, on exciting the magnet the length of the plate set equatorial. In the magnetic field the deportment of the crystal

was perfectly undistinguishable from that of the shale. But it may be retorted that tourmaline possesses no such laminae as those possessed by the shale: true—nor is it necessary that it should do so. A number of plates, bars, and disks, formed artificially from magnetic dust, exhibited a deportment precisely similar to the tourmaline,—suspended from one point they set their lengths axial, suspended from another point the lengths set equatorial. Let us now turn to what may be called the complementary actions exhibited by diamagnetic bodies. A homogeneous diamagnetic bar sets its length equatorial. But bars were exhibited composed of transverse diamagnetic laminae which set their lengths axial. This experiment is complementary to that of the shale, &c.; the magnetic laminae set axial, the diamagnetic equatorial; and by attention to this the magnetic body is made to behave like a homogeneous diamagnetic body, and the diamagnetic body like a homogeneous magnetic body. Diamagnetic bars and disks were also examined, and a deportment precisely complementary to that of the magnetic bars and disks was exhibited. A magnetic disk set its thickness from pole to pole, and consequently its horizontal diameter equatorial; a diamagnetic disk set its thickness equatorial and its horizontal diameter from pole to pole. Two bodies of the same exterior form and of the same colour, were suspended simultaneously in the fields of two electro-magnets, and both the latter were excited by the same current; the eye could detect no difference of deportment. Both bodies possessed the shape of calcareous spar, and both set the crystallographic axis equatorial. One body, however, was composed of wax, while the other was a true crystal. In the same way a crystal of carbonate of iron exhibited a deportment precisely the same as that of a model formed of magnetic dust. The explanation of these phenomena may be given in a few words. In the construction of the models, the magnetic or diamagnetic dust was formed into a kind of dough, and pressed between two glass plates; the same process was applied to the wax; and it is a universal law, that in diamagnetic bodies the line along which the density of the mass has been increased by compression sets equatorial, and in magnetic bodies axial. A reference to this principle will instantly render plain all the experiments we have described. In those cases where the same artificial bar set at one time axial and at another time equatorial, the deportment depended on the circumstance whether the line of compression was vertical or horizontal. When vertical its directive power was annulled, and the action was determined by the exterior form of the body; but when horizontal its directive action came into play and determined the position of the mass. The magnetic bar, for example, suspended with its line of pressure vertical, set axial, but with its line of pressure horizontal, it set equatorial; for the pressure was exerted at right angles to its length. This action is so general that it is difficult to find a body so perfectly homogeneous as not to exhibit it in some degree. Ipecacuanha lozenges and Carlisle biscuits were suspended in the magnetic field and exhibited a most striking directive action. The materials in both cases were diamagnetic; but owing to the pressure exerted in their formation their largest horizontal dimensions set from pole to pole, the line of compression being equatorial. Let us endeavour to arrive at the precise logical import of these experiments. Let us suppose that before ever a crystal had been suspended in the magnetic field, we were acquainted with the fact that a slight change of density in any direction is accompanied by such modifications of the magnetic force as those above described:—that we knew that flour, bran, soap, shale, magnetic dust, diamagnetic dust, &c., all exhibited this directive action,—that it is in fact a universal law of matter; and then let us imagine some fortunate experimenter hanging a crystal between the poles, and observing a deportment in every respect similar. Would not the analogy of the case at once flash upon him? Would he not regard this deportment as a beautiful, but still special example of that all-pervading

law with which he was previously acquainted? Would he not congratulate himself on the possibility thus opened to him of searching out the mysteries of crystalline structure, and rendering apparent to his mental eye the manner in which the molecules are aggregated together? He would never have assumed the existence of forces altogether new to account for the observed actions; much less would he have affirmed that they were wholly independent of magnetism or diamagnetism; for he would know beforehand that the modification of these forces by the peculiarities of aggregation was the exact thing calculated to produce the phenomena. But magne-crystalline action was discovered when its universality was unknown; and hence its discoverer was led to regard it as something unique. A great temptation lay in his way: years before, a magnet, now present, had twisted a ray of light, and thus suggested a connexion between light and magnetism. What wonder then if this unifying instinct, this yearning to find the mystic bond which unites these forces, this prediction of the human mind that all the forces of nature are but branches of a common root,—what wonder, I say, if it jumped its bounds and cried "I have it!" too soon. For a long time the optic axis, and it alone, was chargeable with these phenomena,—phenomena which, it was now hoped, there would be little difficulty in referring to their proper cause, and regarding as examples of the modification of force by the peculiarities of aggregation. The Lecturer then pointed out the bearing of the described results upon the problem of the diurnal range of the magnetic needle. Professor Faraday had referred the matter to the modification of atmospheric magnetism by the sun's rays. That an effect was produced here could not for a moment be doubted, but the precise extent of this effect was still an open question. The discovery of a decimal period by Lamont threw a great difficulty in the way of any theory which would refer the diurnal range to thermic action; and the difficulty was greatly increased by the observation of Colonel Sabine, who connected Lamont's discovery with that of Schwabe regarding the solar spots. But whatever the result of future inquiries as to the direct magnetism of the sun may be, no theory which proposes to exhaust the subject can afford to omit the mediate operation of the sun by his heat; not, however, confining it to the atmosphere, but extending it also to the earth's solid crust. Let us look once more to our experiments. The line of greatest density is that of strongest magnetic power. The body operated upon by the magnet is itself a magnet, and it is an experimental fact, that it is a stronger magnet along the line of greater density than along any other line. If instead of increasing the density in one direction we increase it in all directions, we thereby augment the general magnetic power of the body. Anything, therefore, which tends to increase density increases magnetic power; and whatever diminishes density diminishes magnetic power also. Knowing this, the conclusion is inevitable, that the local action of the sun upon the earth's crust must influence, in some degree, the resultant effect. The action here meant is wholly different from that hitherto speculated on, and which had reference to the generation of thermo-electric currents which affect the needle. The simple mechanical change of density is what is meant. It is a true cause, and no complete theory can omit taking it into account. The Lecturer then proceeded to remark on the influence of geologic changes upon the earth as a magnet, and concluded as follows: "This evening's discourse is, in some measure, connected with this locality; and thinking thus, I am led to inquire wherein the true value of a scientific discovery consists? Not in its immediate results alone, but in the prospect which it opens to intellectual activity, in the hopes which it excites, in the vigour which it awakens. The discovery which led to the results brought before you to-night was of this character. That magnet was the physical birth-place of these results; and if they possess any value they are to be regarded as the returning crumbs of that bread which in 1846 was cast so liberally

upon the waters. I rejoice, ladies and gentlemen, in the opportunity here afforded me of offering my tribute to the greatest worker of the age, and of laying some of the blossoms of that prolific tree which he planted, at the feet of the great discoverer of diamagnetism."

LINNEAN.—Feb. 15th.—Robert Brown, Esq., President, in the chair. Lewis Powell, M.D., of the Civil Service, Mauritius, was elected a Fellow. Mr. Yarrell exhibited a specimen of the Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*, Lath. &c.) This bird, new to Britain, and even to Europe, was killed in October last, near Burton-on-Trent, was preserved for, and belongs to the collection of H. W. Des Vaux, Esq., who brought the specimen to London to apply it for a few days to Mr. Yarrell's use. Mr. S. Stevens exhibited a remarkable case of insects from Assam, including specimens of the curious leaf-insect of that country (*Phyllium sicifolium*), formerly considered very rare, and the stick-insect (*Bacterius sarmentosa*, Westw.), of which the male is so different in size and appearance, that it has been till recently regarded as a distinct species. The specimens were arranged in a very singular manner, the smaller insects crawling over the larger ones, many of them having wires running through the legs and body. The name of the collector is unknown. Mr. Stevens likewise presented a valuable series of specimens in flower and fruit of *Protea*, collected by Mrs. Duffield in the neighbourhood of Swan River, including some unusually fine cones of several rare species of *Banksia*, and the wooden pear of Western Australia, *Xylodendron occidentale*, R. Br. Mr. Newport, F.L.S., read some notes in continuation of his 'Memoir on the Alimentary Canal of the *Ichneumonidae*. Read also the conclusion of a 'Sketch of the Islands and Flora of Hongkong, China,' by Dr. H. F. Hance; communicated by Berthold Seemann, Esq., F.L.S. The author begins by describing the geographical position and geological formation of the island Hongkong, a corruption of Hiang Kiang ("the fragrant streams"). It is situated at a short distance from the mouth of the Canton river, between lat. 22° 9' and 22° 21' N., and long. 114° 6' and 114° 18' E., and is distant about eighty-five miles from Canton and forty from Macao. It resembles in general form a scalene triangle, of which the apex is towards the west, but of very irregular and sinuous outline, especially on the southern, the longest side of the triangle. Its area is above 29 square miles, and its circumference not quite 27 miles. It consists of a long and precipitous mountain ridge, running east and west, in some places gradually sloping down towards the sea, where it is met by extensive level beaches of fine white quartz-sand, in others terminating abruptly in frowning perpendicular cliffs, more than 100 feet high, perforated at their base by caverns into which the waves dash. From this ridge spurs diverge at different angles. The peaks vary in altitude, the loftiest being about 1860 feet above the sea. The prevailing rock is syenite, which is found in immense blocks (extensively quarried for building), imbedded in a soil composed of the same rock in various stages of disintegration. Masses of trap are also met with, translucent crystals of carbonate of lime are not unfrequently found in the centre of the blocks of syenite, and laminated mica occurs in the ravines. No signs of stratification or of volcanic action are discoverable. At the base of the primary ridge, and between the various spurs, patches of alluvial soil are found, which are carefully turned to account for agricultural purposes. The numerous ravines furnish a never-failing supply of extremely pure water, and a considerable spring rises a little below one of the loftiest peaks, the singular position of which leads to the belief that it may have a submarine communication with the mainland. The temperature varies from 47° to 93° Fahr., the daily range seldom exceeding 15°. Once only during the years 1844—51 did the thermometer sink as low as the freezing point. Towards the end of October the north-east monsoon sets in with a cold, dry, and bracing air, and the atmosphere wonderfully

serene. about the time sea up and that can perature &c. disp able flow May sun south-we by inter languor in sheets the hills articles thick bla then cea clouded, period rapidity ing of About comes excessively less attr be cons island is winds I Indian devastat peratur table w returne The asp posing, sterility coarse p rock, st or a fe Pinus On a gratifie number interest is, for i first vic enume racteris the inu inunda only fo or in p of the The m is the is this re Its cor being genera plants Indian not un the no a dw Zalcac ally pl ous re that new Ternas peculi tr y. (Bata and let they specie subshi Soja, or c other sugar Citrus and cana Trap

serene. This is the winter season, which lasts till about the middle of February; during the whole time scarcely any rain falls, and vegetation is dried up and scanty, a few *compositæ* being nearly all that can be found in flower. Gradually the temperature rises, the branches of the myrtle bushes, &c., display their tender vernal green, innumerable flowers spring up from the turf, and about May summer is heralded by the advent of the south-west monsoon. This season is characterised by intense and oppressive heat, causing extreme languor; rain falls for a week or ten days together in sheets, terrific thunderstorms reverberate among the hills, and such is the excessive humidity, that articles of wood or leather become covered with a thick blue mould in a single night. The rain will then cease for a few days, and the sky remain unclouded, though always more or less hazy. At this period vegetation is developed with wonderful rapidity; a few days suffice to perfect the blossoming of the flowers, which again fade as quickly. About the beginning of September the rain becomes much less frequent, though the heat is still excessive, and the flora assumes a more sober and less attractive habit. At this period, which may be considered as equivalent to our autumn, the island is occasionally visited by those terrible whirlwinds known as typhoons, which traverse the Indian Ocean and China Sea, causing wreck and devastation wherever they pass. Finally, the temperature decreases, the rains cease, and the vegetable world remains dormant, winter has again returned, completing the cycle of the seasons. The aspect of Hongkong from the sea is very imposing, conveying the idea of almost absolute sterility. The hills are covered by a mantle of coarse grass, amidst which rise masses of blackened rock, studded here and there with a solitary tree or a few bushes, and with scattered groves of *Pinus sinensis* clothing some of the declivities. On a closer inspection, however, the botanist is gratified by finding that, whether as regards the number of its species, or the variety of new and interesting forms comprised in its flora, the island is, for its size, entitled to a higher rank than the first view had led him to anticipate. The author enumerates at some length the plants which characterise respectively the *littoral* (or sea-side flora), the *inundata* (that of streamlets, moist rocks, and inundated localities), the *ruderal* (embracing all those plants which, though not cultivated, are yet only found in the immediate vicinity of dwellings, or in places formerly occupied by them), and that of the woods which clothe the mountain sides. The most striking feature in the flora of this island is the mixture of Asiatic and European forms; in this respect it seems to approach that of Cashmere. Its connexion with that of Australia is very slight, being merely indicated by the presence of such genera as *Stylidium* and *Philydrium*. Tropical plants, identical with or allied to those of the Indian peninsula and the Malayan archipelago, are not unfrequent; but they by no means represent the normal character of the flora, which is perfectly *sinigeneria*. The only three indigenous palms are a dwarf stemless species, perhaps a *Seaforthia*, *Zalacca*, and *Rhapis*. The cocoa-nut is occasionally planted, but does not thrive. The most obvious relationship of the flora of Hongkong is with that of Japan, as evinced by the presence of the new oak noticed above, half-a-dozen genera of *Terstræmiaceæ*, and some *Hamamelidæ*, families peculiarly characteristic of the flora of that country. Among cultivated plants, the sweet potato (*Batatas edulis*) holds the first place, both tubers and leaves being largely consumed by the Chinese; they use besides as vegetables, yams, several species of *Snapiæ* and *Brassicæ*, *Basella rubra* (as a substitute for spinach), various species of *Dolichos*, *Soya*, and *Phaseolus*, egg apples (*Solanum melongena*), our common potato and pea, water-melons and other gourds, a little barley, cassava, rice, millet, sugar-cane, maize, &c.; and as fruit, pomeloes, *Citrus decanana*, oranges, loquats, papaws, lychees, and longans, mangoes, bananas, pine-apples, carambolas, and guavas. The farinaceous fruits of *Tropa bicornis*, those of *Canarium album*, pre-

served with salt, and much resembling an olive in flavour, the crimson acid drupe of an *Eleagnus*, exceedingly bad pears, plums, and peaches, and the almond-like nuts and fleshy root of *Nelumbium speciosum*, are all brought to market, and grown in the vicinity, though not upon the island. Indigo, cotton, *Bekmeria nireæ*, and the Betel pepper, are also cultivated for economic purposes.

March 1st.—Robert Brown, Esq., President, in the chair. This was a meeting specially summoned, in accordance with the provisions of the Society's charter, for the purpose of filling up a vacancy in the council, occasioned by the death of James Francis Stephens, Esq. The ballot having closed, the scrutineers reported that Thomas Bell, Esq., Sec. R.S., and Professor of Zoology at King's College, had been unanimously elected in his stead. Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited specimens of the seed-bulbs of *Griffithia hypacanthina*, R. Bn., ripened in his stove at Wandsworth, Surrey. Read, the commencement of a paper, entitled, 'Notes on the Vegetation of Buenos Ayres and the neighbouring districts,' by C. J. F. Bunbury, Esq., F.L.S.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 28th.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair. Captain E. B. B. R.N., the Rev. Bryner Belcher, Sir Edward North Buxton, Bart., Dr. Cullen, Riversdale W. Greenfell, Esq., Charles Mallet, Esq., of the Audit Office, Sir George Osborn, Bart., Alex. Peckover, Philip Pusey, and George Sexton, Esqrs., were elected Members. Among the donations to the library received since the last meeting was a handsome present of ancient Atlases from His Grace the Duke of Manchester; and 'Mission to Central Africa, from the Diary of Mr. J. Richardson, the late chief of the Expedition to Lake Tsád,' In opening the business of the evening, the President directed attention to a bust of the lamented African traveller, Mr. Richardson, which was on the table, accompanied by two volumes descriptive of his last explorations in the interior of Africa, where he fell a victim to disease. It was most satisfactory, however, to geographers to know that her Majesty's former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord Palmerston, had procured a pension for the widow of our deserving countryman. Sir Roderick then alluded feelingly to the great loss which the expedition had since suffered in the recent death of Dr. Overweg, the second of the brave triumvirate, whose attainments in geology and meteorology would, he hoped, soon be made known to the public. The papers read were—1. 'The Mines of Copiapo,' by Lieut.-Col. J. A. Lloyd, F.R.G.S., H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires in Bolivia. Communicated by H.R.H. Prince Albert, through the President. 2. 'Report of a Canoe Expedition along the East Coast of Vancouver's Island,' by the Governor, J. Douglas, Esq. Communicated through the Colonial Office. 3. 'Note on part of Queen Charlotte's Islands in the North Pacific, with specimens of the gold-bearing quartz from Una Point, Mitchell's Harbour, in the Middle Island.' Communicated by Sir R. I. Murchison. The President then directed the attention of the meeting to the panoramic view of Bogotá, presented by Mr. Thomas Reed, and to the Sketches of Ceylon, by Mr. Nicholl.

ASIATIC.—Feb. 19th.—Sir Geo. T. Staunton, Bart., in the chair. The Rev. Dr. J. Muehlenstein Arnold, Colonel Bagnold, and the Rev. Jonathan Cape, were elected into the Society. George B. Greenough, Esq., delivered a lecture 'On the Physical and Geological Structure of India.' The lecturer commenced by drawing attention to, and explaining, the various maps which were hung round the room in illustration of the lecture; and more especially to one of large dimensions, compiled with much labour and research to illustrate the geology of India. After a few introductory observations upon the limits and area of this extensive region, he said that the great extent and variety of his subject had compelled him to confine his observations to one branch of it, the hydrography of India, and that the other portions must

be deferred until another occasion. Having briefly noticed the thermal springs, which are of such frequent occurrence, he proceeded to give a description of the river system of India; and entered into a detailed account of the source, length, depth, and peculiarities of each of the great rivers, showing the extent of country they drain, the manner in which they are used for irrigation, and their capabilities of navigation. The rivers of the north have many characteristics in common; in their mountain courses they are torrents, carrying down boulders, gravel, and sand. When they reach the plains, the coarser materials are deposited, and the rivers break into numerous channels, forming islands, ever varying in their dimensions. Further on the channels re-unite, the current becomes less rapid, and the river's level sinks below that of the adjacent country. Some, again, dividing into numerous streams, form a delta, within which there are extensive areas constantly liable to inundation. The larger rivers of the south are usually confined to high, steep banks, which become less abrupt in the open and level country; but their beds are frequently crossed by ledges of rock, sand-banks, and shallows, which render them unnavigable except during the rains. The rivers of the south are used by the natives to an immense extent for the purposes of irrigation, by means of canals and reservoirs. The irrigation works of the south, and of Scinde, are adapted to the lower parts of the rivers, where the water, flowing on a comparatively high level, is distributed by numerous canals, either at the time of the natural floods, or by means of embankments, which raise the level of the water. The irrigation works of Northern India, being designed for the upper courses of the rivers, their object is to convey the water over lands which are actually above its levels, and beyond the reach of its fertilising effects. The lecturer concluded by expressing his willingness to treat at length of the geological structure of India on some future occasion.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 22nd.—Dr. Gray, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Henry F. Walter exhibited a fine series of the eggs of vultures, from his own extensive cabinet, for the purpose of comparison. The immediate object he had in view was to introduce to the notice of the meeting an egg of *Otoggys auricularis*, which he believes to be the only specimen as yet existing in this country, and in fact he is only acquainted with two others in the collections of the Continent. The Society are so fortunate as to possess living examples of every genus of vultures, with the single exception of *Neophron*, the Egyptian vulture, which will be added to the menagerie without difficulty during the ensuing summer. Mr. Walter also exhibited the eggs of seven other rare species of birds, which are at present living in the Society's menagerie, including the great snow partridge of Persia, the *kep-ke-dereh*, presented to the Society by Mr. Stevens, her Majesty's vice-consul at Tabreez. A beautiful drawing by Mr. Wolf of this fine bird was on the table. The most remarkable egg was that of the tui-bird, *Prothemadera nove Zealandiæ*, which was described for the first time, and is unique in Mr. Walter's collection. The tui-bird now in the Society's possession, has lived in the menagerie for upwards of four years. Mr. Gould exhibited a nearly complete collection of the family of *Ramphastidæ*, or toucans, including fifteen species not figured in his former monograph. After pointing out the characters which distinguish the generic groups into which he separates them, he took occasion to describe a very singular addition to those previously known, conspicuously marked by a patch of bright blue on the throat; it belongs to the genus *Aulacorhynchus*, and received the name of *A. ceruleogularis*. It was collected in Veragua by Mr. Seemann, during the voyage of H.M. surveying ship *Hevald*. The Society's menagerie contains three fine species of toucans, *Ramphastos toco*, *erythrorhynchus*, and *arid*. These very interesting birds are in perfect health, and even during the

present severe weather take exercise every day in the open air in the great aviary.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Royal Institution, 4 p.m.—(Dr. A.W. Hoffmann, on Organic Chemistry.)
 — Entomological, 8 p.m.
 — British Architects, 8 p.m.
 — Chemical, 8 p.m.
 — London Institution, 7 p.m.—(Dr. Lyon Playfair, on Industry and Science.)
 — School of Mines.—(Natural History, 1 p.m.)—(Mining, 3 p.m.)
Tuesday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Thomas Wharton Jones, Esq., F.R.S., on Animal Physiology.)
 — Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ p.m.
 — Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Mr. D. K. Clark, Experimental Investigation of the Principles of Locomotive Boilers.)
 — Zoological, 9 p.m.
 — Syro-Egyptian, 7½ p.m.—(I. Rev. J. Turnbull, on Damascus; 2. Some Account of Baron von Wrede's Travels in Hadramaut, by Dr. Plate.)
 — Banking Institute, 6 p.m.—(Henry Stephens, Esq., on the Frauds that the Banking and Commercial Interests are liable to, from the Chemical Decomposition of Writing Inks, with Suggestions as to the best means of preventing them.)
 — School of Mines.—(Chemistry, 11 a.m.)—(Mineralogy, 1 p.m.)—(Geology, 3 p.m.)
Wednesday.—Royal Institution, 4 p.m.—(Dr. A. W. Hoffmann, on Organic Chemistry.)
 — Society of Arts, 8 p.m.
 — Geological, 8½ p.m.—(I. J. W. Dawson, Esq., on the Albert Coal Mine, New Brunswick; 2. S. V. Wood, Esq., F.G.S., on the Fish Remains in the Red Crag; 3. Col. Hencken, on the Geology of San Domingo.)
 — Graphic, 8 p.m.
 — Pharmaceutical, 8½ p.m.
 — Literary Fund, 2 p.m.—(Anniversary.)
 — R. S. Literature, 8½ p.m.
 — Archaeological Association, 8 p.m.
 — School of Mines.—(Metallurgy, 11 a.m.)—(Mineralogy, 1 p.m.)—(Mining, 3 p.m.)
Thursday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(John Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., on the General Principles of Geology.)
 — Royal, 8½ p.m.
 — Antiquaries, 8 p.m.
 — London Institution, 7 p.m.—(Mr. W. R. Bexfield, on Music.)
 — School of Mines.—(Chemistry, 11 a.m.)—(Mineralogy, 1 p.m.)—(Geology, 3 p.m.)
Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ p.m.—(J. Phillips, Esq., on Geological Sketches round Ingleborough.)
 — Astronomical, 8 p.m.
 — Philological, 8 p.m.
 — School of Mines.—(Metallurgy, 11 a.m.)—(Natural History, 1 p.m.)—(Mining, 3 p.m.)
Saturday.—Royal Institution, 3 p.m.—(Professor Williamson, on the Philosophy of Chemistry.)
 — Medical, 8 p.m.
 — Botanic, 4 p.m.
 — Musical Institute, 8½ p.m.

FINE ARTS.

SIR R. WESTMACOTT'S LECTURE.

In the second lecture on Sculpture at the Royal Academy, the sketch of the history of the art, already commenced, was continued. In early times, the lecturer observed, sculpture was confined to the service of religion, where its office was to reproduce continually imitations of the same type, which was traditionally handed down unaltered from one age to another. This was the case eminently in Egypt, and in early times in Greece also. Even in later times the trace of this unvarying and habitual mode of representation is perceptible. The intermediate space between this early period and the 80th Olympiad (460 B.C.),—the age of Ageladas—may be considered the archaic æra of Greek art. Great resemblance is to be noticed between its monuments and those of Etruria. To this period are to be assigned the Herma statues, for a long time the only work of sculpture in stone. The head of Hermes was placed on a four-cornered pillar, and often inscribed with maxims, and covered with garlands and other emblems. The distinctions of sex were among the earliest additions: afterwards the fingers and minor parts were distinguished, and drapery added. The condition of the art remained, however, in a crude state until the time of Dædalus or Sicyon. The remains of this period that have reached us are few in number, the most ancient works having been destroyed in the Persian invasion. From the coins of this period much instruction is to be gleaned.

Those of Athens were remarkable alike for their excellent standard and their uniformity, which increased their notoriety amongst merchants. The coins, and indeed other monuments, however, of the Greek colonies in Italy, of Magna Græcia, are often to be preferred, for the sake of distinctness and their state of preservation, to those of Greece Proper. In these representations, Jupiter, Minerva, and Hercules were often given, the former emblematical of sovereignty, the second of wisdom, and the third of strength. Gold was assigned to the first, Minerva was represented in silver, and Hercules was confined to copper. A hard and dry manner continued to characterize these and all other works till the time of Phidias.

The question when marble was first worked in Greece is not easy to decide; the period, however, usually assigned is 50th Olymp., (about 400 years B.C.) A drawing of an early relief, now at Wilton House, was here pointed out in connexion with the archaic style of sculpture in bas-relief, representing Castor as a tamer of horses. The muscles are large, the chest full, the thighs swelled, the abdomen flattened, its date about 550 B.C. At this time sculpture, painting, and engraving went on hand in hand; Hercules and the Dioscuri being among the most prominent subjects in the works known to us. The age which followed the Persian invasion, when Athens and all Greece began to be conscious of their national independence, and to feel their accessions of power and wealth, was the most glorious of any in the production of art also. Pisistratus was fully alive to the glory and splendid appearance of his city. Nature began to be studied more closely, and the conventional and forced mode of expression which still lingered about such capital works as the marbles of Regina, ultimately vanished before the genius of Phidias and Scopas. The merits of the Greek sculpture generally were enumerated by the lecturer, and amongst the causes which contributed to such excellence, he set down the following:—the flattery of their poets; the traditional belief that they were descended from gods, and their universal thirst for distinction, added to those advantages of climate and those wonderful natural endowments, which, however familiar the subject may be to our thoughts, we are never tired of contemplating.

Progress in Art and Architecture, with Precedents for Ornament. By JOHN P. SEDDON, Architect. Bogue.

THE author of this work is a true artist, whether we consider the spirit in which he has brought reading and general knowledge to support the interests of his order; or the selections he has made from the innumerable models that a foreign tour offers to the student; or in the boldness and feeling of his drawings; or in the excellence of his style of writing. The influence of Mr. Ruskin's works is everywhere perceptible; but though the maxims of this celebrated writer have reached a mind of kindred enthusiasm in Mr. Seddon, he is no blind or indiscriminate follower of his guide. Whatever discussions may be raised upon the theoretical principles of Mr. Seddon's treatise, one opinion only will be entertained as to the taste in which the work has been executed. After commenting upon the progress of humanity, taken relatively with the uniform stability of the instincts of animal life, the writer proceeds to define Art and Science as the Translators of Nature; and considering Science to have made, of the two, the greater progress in this function, he laments over the inferior position now occupied by Art, which is yet, as he thinks, to be deemed the elder and worthier sister. He says—

"The path not being so clearly marked out as that of science, she appears in modern times to have forgotten that progress is expected of her, and has wandered in a retrograde course, hopeless of surpassing a fancied perfection reached long since, and blindly surrendered herself to a false exaggerated veneration for the works of antiquity, which has been destructive of all enterprise."

And again,—

"Upon this point I am tempted to dwell here for an instant, having found that this position

which I would claim for art is in general absolutely denied, and that even a suggestion of her comparative equality with science is usually ridiculed."

Having already expressed our admiration of the author's spirit and style, we must take leave to express our difference from him in these views, which we think have a tendency to operate injuriously in putting two different pursuits into antagonism. We would venture to submit to the accomplished writer, that art and science can scarcely well be said to be translators of nature, which is indeed itself a universal language, common to all races of men, and itself one of the vehicles of 'translating' the Absolute and the Infinite Being to us. But science may be deemed the interpreter, if not the translator of nature; art, on the other hand, can never be anything more than a representation, a rendering of something spiritual by material means. Whilst, therefore, science may extend knowledge, knowledge must ever precede art; nor can art reveal anything which has not been present before to some human mind, though science may. Hence, we conclude that the principles are co-ordinate rather than conflicting, the priority in point of progress being yielded to the knowledge that science confers, which art immediately multiplies, combines, and idealizes, having previously in the highest sense educated men's minds for the reception of the newly acquired truths of her whom we must consider the elder sister, namely—science.

The absolute necessity of a common bond between all the departments of the Fine Arts, by which they may be enhanced and ennobled together, is a position of the writer's which we are by no means ready to dispute; the necessity for such a closer union is becoming daily more apparent, and its demands more pressing. The Houses of Parliament are a noble step towards this consummation. The eloquence of the writer is here, we think, well bestowed.

Nor is the position claimed for Architecture among the other Fine Arts to be questioned, "being, as it were, the framework of the design," displaying a degree of perfection in itself, while it affords shelter to the subsidiary sister arts of Sculpture and Painting. To enter into the various discussions and remarks of the writer on the application of ornament to architectural subjects, would be beyond the present purpose; and it is sufficient to observe that they appear to embody all the leading principles of a science which is now being widely studied, and for the first time in a philosophic spirit.

A final chapter on Precedents for Ornaments affords room for the introduction of various figured specimens; many from St. Mark's, Venice, which have already been mentioned by Mr. Ruskin, we find here for the first time. Instances also are given from Coutances Cathedral; others illustrating the early German, the Italian, Gothic, and the Flamboyant styles. Principle rather than precedent has been the author's guide in his selection; and, accompanied as it is by the vivid enthusiasm he feels, and the amount of genius he displays, we may be allowed to hope that opportunities for exercising constructive skill may be speedily open to him, and that his influence upon the architecture of the country may be both powerful and beneficent.

MUSIC.

AT Exeter Hall the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY last evening gave *Judas Maccabeus*, the principal vocalists being Miss Birch, Miss Deakin, Miss Huddart, and Messrs. Sims Reeves, T. Williams, and H. Phillips. The LONDON SACRED HARMONIC gave, on Wednesday evening, Haydn's *Creation*, and Dr. Elvey's birth-day Cantata, the chief singers being Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Clara Henderson, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips. The next meeting of the HARMONIC UNION is on the 8th, when *Elijah* is to be performed.

There have been several concerts of chamber music during the week; on one evening, Wednesday, no fewer than three—Herr Pauer's, at Willis's Rooms; M. Billet's, at the Hanover-square Rooms;

and Mr. City. A instr were heat notice. own, which ous comp perform Winter music has select pie and Spol and Plat quinet in E flat, sonata, minor, Halle, triad of rendering on this a lighted of many tance to Madame after the last wee of them Highlan deen.

We he Paris is all sort foreign tories m able to Opéra mal Ga debates of nove M. Mor not lik in the which troduc honour of mal other ever t certain are ou ment, it does which Majes almost though which play-g feet worse cham state, perial trious It ap Musi war, court shall by t piece have heme and vers that they bear be mus by sic and not inte

and Mr. George Perren's, at Sussex Hall, in the City. At these concerts some of the best vocalists and instrumental performers now in the metropolis were heard, but there is little to require detailed notice. Herr Pauer introduced some pieces of his own, which sustained his reputation as a meritorious composer as well as a brilliant and tasteful performer. On Thursday, at Mr. Ella's Musical Winter Evening, the lovers of classical chamber music had a treat in the performance of some select pieces of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, and Spohr, by Molière, Mellon, Goffrie, Webb, and Piatti, Charles Hallé being pianist. Spohr's quintett in G, Op. 33, and the quintett of Mozart in E flat, were effectively given; and Beethoven's sonata, No. 3, in D, and a Mendelssohn trio in C minor, were heard to highest advantage. Mr. Hallé, Herr Molière, and Signor Piatti, form a triad of performers admirably adapted for effective rendering of masterpieces, such as those with which, on this and other occasions, they have recently delighted their audiences. In the provinces we hear of many concerts, but nothing of novelty or importance to demand special notice. Madame Floy, Madame Fiorentini, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. P. Mori, after their concert at Carlisle, which we noticed last week, went to Scotland, and the last we heard of them was, that they were snowed-up at some Highland railway station on their road to Aberdeen.

We have not much news from abroad this week. Paris is literally swarming with concert-givers of all sorts—good, bad, and indifferent, French and foreign; but though all contrive to attract auditories more or less numerous, very few indeed are able to put money in their purses. The Grand Opéra has revived the venerable ballet, *La Fille mal Gardée*, with a Mdlle. Besson and a M. Petit as *débütants*, and that is all it has given in the way of novelty. The Italian Theatre has presented a M. Monletti in the character of *Oreste*, but he is not likely to shake the celebrity of his predecessors in the same rôle; and it has reproduced *Otello*, which is not strikingly new. It has, however, introduced an innovation which will perhaps be more honoured in the breach than the observance—that of making pianists, violinists, clarinetists, and other executants, figure in the *entr'actes*. Whatever the merit of the musicians may be, it is certain that, except in very rare cases indeed, they are out of place on the Italian stage. The management, it seems, complains somewhat bitterly that it does not receive the patronage in official quarters which it was led to expect. "Their Imperial Majesties," though they have been in state to almost every theatre, small as well as great, and though they appear to be afflicted or blessed, whichever it may be, with a veritable *cacochætes* of play-going, have not deigned to put their imperial feet across the Italian threshold; and what is worse, the senators, the members, the grand chamberlains, the marshals, the councillors of state, and other well-paid functionaries of the Imperial régime, have not complied with their illustrious master's wish that they should take boxes. It appears from our letters that the Society of the Musicians and the dramatic authors are at open war, owing to the former having caused the law courts to declare that from a certain date they shall be entitled to payment for the airs composed by them which the latter introduce into their pieces. The Dramatic Authors' Society it seems have forbidden all their members from employing henceforth any of the airs of the musicians, and even from giving them songs and pieces of verse to set to music. We cannot help thinking that the authors are not altogether in the right; they take airs because they think they add to the beauty or charm of their pieces, and surely if they be worth taking they ought to be paid for; the musician lives by his talent as much as the author by his. Nor is it any argument against the musicians' claim to say that Meyerbeer, Halévy, Auber, and other composers of the highest eminence, do not object to scraps of their operas being introduced into vaudevilles; for, in the first place, their works

bring in so much as to make a score or so francs a week no object; and, in the second place, the popularity of an opera is increased by its being borrowed from, whereas the sale of the air of a *romance* or *chanson*—which is all that the young musician has the opportunity of producing—is completely checked by being introduced on the stage.

THE DRAMA.

THE want of a leading actress in Mr. Mitchell's company at the St. JAMES'S has been most satisfactorily supplied by the appearance of Mdlle. Luther, who, formerly of the Français, now holds in the Gymnase (le Théâtre de l'Impératrice) a rank second only to that of the popular and accomplished Rose Chéri. Mdlle. Luther made her *début* on Monday evening in *Les Incertitudes de Rosette*, a one-act piece of a texture the slightest we should think that was ever spun from the brains of even a French *vaudevilliste*. A young lady of a capricious temperament not unsuited to her youth, whose presence is an obstacle to the schemes of an elderly uncle, is willing enough to be married out of his way, but cannot make up her mind to determine her choice between three suitors, each of the most shadowy character, and is driven by the threat of being allotted a pension, was by chance to fix her choice upon the one who has the spirit to declare that he prefers total rejection to such an acceptance. The part affords little scope for dramatic talent, but it served well enough to introduce one of the most charming and *spirituelle* actresses that have appeared upon the London stage for many years. Mdlle. Luther is a decided blonde, *petite* in figure, graceful in action, with bright eyes, and a face of so delicate a character, that the slightest nuances of expression find their perfect development in it. The impression produced by her acting in the trifling part of *Rosette* was most favourable, but gave a much slighter idea of Mdlle. Luther's cleverness as an actress than did the part of *Lucille* in *Livre III. Chapitre Ier.*, in which she also appeared on the same evening. This piece is the one on which a *Novel Expédient*, produced last season at the Haymarket, and there played in the principal parts by Mrs. Stirling and Mr. Leigh Murray, was founded. Our readers are aware that the plot of this little comedy is built upon the incident of a young wife's adopting an expedient, suggested in one of *Le Sage's* novels, to rid her house of an old bachelor friend of her husband, whose presence is disagreeable to her, as tending somewhat to interfere with the absolute dominion she aspires to over her husband's heart and conduct. The plan suggested and adopted is to affect so tender a regard for the friend as to induce him, in honour, to absent himself, but is thwarted by the discovery of the trick, and an assumption on his part of congenial sentiments. The husband's suspicions are excited, and the lady terrified by the result into a more rational line of conduct, and an acquiescence in the *statu quo*. Mdlle. Luther availed herself of the varying character of the part of the young wife to prove her claim to the popularity she had already gained in Paris, and the verdict of the St. James's audience was given in the form of a hearty call for her on the fall of the curtain. It is impossible to describe the delicacy and grace with which she invested the character, or how completely even the slightest change of feeling found its perfect expression in her fair and varying countenance, and in the sweet and thrilling tones of her voice. Another novelty was produced on Wednesday evening, in the shape of one of those agreeable little pieces which our neighbours delight in under the name of *proverbes*, but which have never borne transplanting into the ruder atmosphere of our stage. *Qui se dispute s'adore*, is a different story of matrimonial disputes between a couple really attached to each other, but respectively delighting, to their mutual annoyance, the one in cigars and a fascinating widow, and the other in new bonnets and *moustachios*. A separation suggested by a certain Madame Durivage, when it appears in terrible propinquity, brings the

pair to a proper conviction of their position and promised forbearance on either side, joined with a little recrimination of the fair friend who has interfered to bring pleasantly to a conclusion a most agreeable little piece, which wants, however, one or two trifling excisions to suit our English notions. The part of the wife gave no new scope for Mdlle. Luther's talents, but was played with great piquancy and vivacity. That of the husband cannot be distinctly characterized, but was performed by Ravel with all his neatness, humour, and eccentricity; in his hands it is a quaint and whimsical creation, founded upon, rather than merely carrying out, the author's intentions.

Elsewhere the drama has been dull. This week we have not a novelty to record; but several are promised. At the PRINCESS'S, a new farce; at the HAYMARKET, Mr. Webster's first appearance in the character of *Falstaff*; and on Monday, at DRURY LANE, where the new drama has been again postponed till that evening, we are to have, with other novelties for the benefit of the lessee, a gentleman who, defying the laws of gravity, undertakes to walk, fly-like, upon the ceiling! The Haymarket and Lyceum both close a week before Passion week till the Easter holidays; and at the former theatre Mr. Leigh Murray's benefit is announced for Wednesday, and Mr. Webster's for the following Monday, being the closing scene of a management that has lasted, with a strict fulfilment of all engagements, for a period of, we believe, fourteen years.

We stated in our last that a new piece called the *Decameron* had been produced at the Vaudeville Théâtre at Paris. When the curtain fell, an actor, as is usual after first representations in France, stepped forward and said, "Gentlemen, the piece we have just had the honour to perform before you, is by—M. Bayard!" The announcement caused a strange thrill in the auditory; for (as we announced in our last) only three days before, Bayard had been stricken with death in the midst of a ball which he had given to celebrate his daughter's birth-day, and on the very day of the performance had been buried. A ball—death—the tomb—and a new play—all crowded within the narrow space of a few hours; tears following close on joy, and loud laughter succeeding to tears;—in the morn the solemn chants and prayers of priests, and at eve the grimacing of comedians—the funeral knell blended with the shaking of Folly's bells—and all this in connexion with one and the same person—here was a peculiar picture of French life—here one of those strange jumbles of woe and farce, which are to be seen in France alone. Our French friends are very fond of strong sensations, and those amongst them who possessed the friendship of Bayard must, one would think, feel very grateful to him for having procured them two opposite emotions in one day—profound sorrow over his tomb in the morning, uproarious laughter at his farce at night.

The other dramatic events of the week at Paris are not of striking importance. Poor *Uncle Tom* has afforded materials for another drama at another theatre, the Gymnase. But though the new piece is of more literary merit than the *bons gros* melodramas of the theatres of the Boulevard of Crime, and though it is acted by some of the best performers of a very excellent *troupe*, it only obtained a *succès d'estime*. The fact is, that the *oneleomanie* is dying away; and the time is not distant at which Tom and all the dark-skinned race will be voted bores. The French are always in extremes; and their contempt for Tom and Co. will be equal at least to the extraordinary *engouement* they have manifested for him. At the Théâtre Français a tragedy in one act has been produced. It is called *Mal'aria*, and turns on a jealous Italian husband confining his wife in a castle in the country, in which the pestilential *mal'aria* prevails, and of his at last poisoning her, because he cannot force or persuade her to tell him her lover's name, whereby she saves the lover from his vengeance. The story is just as well told as if it had been diluted into five acts; there is room

enough in the one act for the development of passion; and the *dénouement* loses none of its force from being arrived at after talk and incident of half an hour's duration instead of three hours'. The author is the Marquis de Belloy, and his piece has poetical as well as dramatic merit. It is well played by Geoffrey and Mlle. M. Brohan. We should not be sorry to see something of the kind attempted on our own stage.

Letters from Cologne state that Mr. Mitchell is shortly expected in that city, for the purpose of engaging the Choral Society of Men for a series of performances in London, and they announce the production of the *Prophet* at Magdeburg with success.

A M. Manguin, who was born blind, has just obtained the place of organist of the Cathedral of Meaux, in France, after brilliantly supporting a public competition with several able players. He is only 22 years of age.

Brunet, a once celebrated actor of the Keeley class, has just died at a very advanced age.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dresden, Feb. 25th.

SINCE I last wrote the weather has entirely changed, the country round is covered with snow, a sharp frost has driven away the hot damp unhealthy air, and the long and melancholy list of deaths in the newspapers has materially decreased. The streets and all the roads leading to Dresden are filled with sledges, and the air resounds with the merry tinkling of the bells. At night one may see parties of from four or five to twenty well appointed sledges driving rapidly home from some distant country excursion, with loudly cracking whips and flaring torches.

Last week we had a six days' sale by auction of a collection of pictures, drawings, engravings, and antique vases, the property of Professor Vogel von Vogelstein; there were a few good drawings and some engravings, interesting from the fact of their having the autograph of the artist or donor upon them, such as Canova, Wolf, Begas, &c. One portion of the sale consisted in small sketches in oil, made by Vogel himself, for likenesses of different ladies and gentlemen still alive, for which portraits he had been paid, and the question arose whether an artist has a right to dispose by public auction of such sketches. Professor Vogel, on being remonstrated with, withdrew several of them. A most excellent likeness by him of Frau Bayer-Burck, the actress, was purchased by the 'Intendant' of the theatre to be hung in the 'Green Room,' and one of Emil Devrient as a pendent to it, ordered to be painted by the same artist. The celebrated Fraulein Wagner is engaged here for a short time in spring, besides whom we have two new singers of considerable talent, Fraulien Ney, and Fraulein Meyer from Cassel. Johann Wagner is, I hear, engaged to be married. A most valuable collection of woodcuts, engravings, and etchings by old masters, belonging to a resident of Dresden, will most likely be shortly brought to the hammer at Leipzig. This collection is particularly rich in works of Rembrandt and Albert Durer; indeed the specimens of the latter cannot be excelled in clearness and in the excellence of their preservation. Talking of the works of Albert Durer, Charles Kappes, an artist in Frankfurt, has just engraved two copies of the celebrated plate of the Crucifixion by Durer, known under the title of the 'Degenknopf,' which is so like the original, that the most practised connoisseur can hardly distinguish the imitation from the work itself. The artist has, I think, very improperly affixed no distinguishing mark to the plates, which have been purchased by Kolbacher the picture-dealer. There is no fear whatsoever that Herr Kolbacher would attempt to deceive the public, but as these engravings are certain to pass into other hands, they may eventually be the cause of much imposition. Herr Achenbach, the Dusseldorf picture-dealer, has lately sent four large pictures to America, with which country he now carries on a regular artistical trade; some

landscapes by Lessing are to follow in a few days.

Shnorri is now getting on somewhat more rapidly with his 'Bibel in Bildern,' the second number has appeared within the last few days, and we are promised a third shortly. The second number fully bears out the character of the first, the drawings are healthy in their conception, full of vigour and earnestness, and the wood-cutting clean and distinct. The work is in every way deserving of a wide circulation, which I had hoped had been secured to it by its unparalleled cheapness. In Gutzkow's weekly periodical have appeared a series of sketches of English celebrities, including, amongst others, Bulwer, Dickens, Harriet Martineau, Carlyle, Mrs. Jameson, Thackeray, and others. The writer does not attempt any criticism of their works, but merely introduces us to their homes and private life. Gutzkow has just finished a new tragedy, the subject taken from the times of Philip II. of Spain; it is pronounced by the few who have heard it read in private, to be a work of considerable talent and dramatic interest. After a little pruning and revision, it will most probably make its appearance on the stage of the Burgh Theatre at Vienna, and then be published. Auerbach has just finished a short tale connected with the subject of emigration, called 'Der Viereckige,' which will come out in the weekly number of Gutzkow's 'Unterhaltungen am haushlichen Herd.'

A monumental obelisk has been erected at Krieblowitz to the memory of Blucher; it is composed of massive blocks of granite, quarried in the neighbourhood. It contains the ashes of the Marshal, and is ornamented with a half-length medallion portrait of him. The oldest soldiers of the Blucher hussar regiment are to have the honour of guarding the remains of the veteran warrior.

VARIETIES.

Mr. William Peter, a scholar and man of letters formerly a member of the British Parliament, and for the last twelve years British consul in Philadelphia, died in that city on the evening of Monday, the 7th inst. Mr. Peter was descended from an ancient and honourable family in Cornwall, and was born in 1789. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. After a few years he returned to his native county, settling down at the seat of his forefathers, and dividing his time between literary and domestic pleasures, and the discharge of those magisterial and other duties attached to the life of an English country gentleman. Being a zealous Whig, however, of the Somers and Fox school, he was at length induced to enter the House of Commons, where, during the few years in which he remained a member of that body, he had the satisfaction of contributing to the final triumph of many of those great principles and measures, in the successful advocacy of which he had by his speeches and writing long borne a conspicuous part in his own immediate neighbourhood. Withdrawing from Parliament, he spent nearly three years on the Continent, holding for a portion of this time a consular appointment, and he approved his opportunities of association with eminent persons by forming many intimate associations with the most distinguished contemporary wits and men of learning. In 1840, he was appointed Her Britannic Majesty's consul for Pennsylvania, and he has since resided in Philadelphia. He was married about seven years ago to one of the most distinguished women in American society, Mrs. King, (daughter of Governor Worthington of Ohio, and daughter-in-law of the Hon. Rufus King of New York,) and in the private life of Philadelphia there have been few greater attractions in this period, than were offered by his genial conversation, eminently rich in reminiscences of celebrated persons, in criticism, and sensible observations on affairs and the chief subjects of every-day speculation. Mr. Peter was a thoroughly educated man of letters, and besides numerous writings on contemporary politics, published in England a Memoir of his friend, Sir

Samuel Romilly. He was a poet of no mean order, and one of his latest publications was a collection of his minor pieces in verse, original and translated. In 1847, Mr. Peter published in Philadelphia, 'Specimens of the Poets and Poetry of Greece and Rome,' comprising the most thorough and satisfactory popular summary of ancient poetry ever made in the English language. He had previously published translations of Schiller's 'William Tell,' 'Maid of Orleans,' 'Mary Stuart,' and 'Battle with the Dragons'; or Manzoni's 'Fifth of May,' &c.; and of the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus.—*New York Illustrated News.*

Cromwell's Head.—A paragraph, copied from a popular weekly journal, has been much quoted in the papers to the effect that no instance is known of a public house with the sign of Cromwell's Head, though so many men of inferior name are thus distinguished. The fact is spoken of as having much significance. A correspondent (*ante*, p. 166), in reference to this statement, observes that it was no more remarkable that the sign of Cromwell should not be in existence than that we should find few Williams or Georges, their effigies giving place to succeeding monarchs. Apart from the mutability of signs from the ordinary successions of rulers, the utter disappearance of everything in honour of Cromwell's Head after the Restoration is not surprising. He would have been a bold man who kept on his signboard the head of the man who caused the King's father to be beheaded. Some of the brave old regicides might have retained such a signboard, but few keepers of public houses were of the puritan party. We have no doubt that during the Commonwealth Cromwell's Heads were as numerous as Marquises of Granby, Nelsons, or any king's and queen's heads in after times. In Knightsbridge, opposite the barracks, there is a house still called Oliver Cromwell's posting-house, established 300 years, as the modern legend over the door informs us. At whatever period established, it probably once bore the effigies of the Protector in the place now adorned by the more loyal sign of The Rose and Crown.

The Designs for the Porter Monument.—A model sent in by Mr. E. W. Wyon has been selected from among the designs sent in to the committee for raising a monument in Rushall churchyard to the memory of the late Mr. George Richardson Porter, of the Board of Trade.—*Builder.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. should be aware that it is not customary, and not convenient, to reply to inquiries from authors about the reason of their works not being noticed.

A. B. Meeklenburg.—J. T.—A Constant Reader—received.

Erratum.—p. 202, middle column, 16 lines from the bottom, for "Jemmy Taylor" read Jeremy Taylor.

MR. ARNOLD'S SECOND GREEK BOOK.
In 12mo, price 3s. 6d.

THE SECOND GREEK BOOK; on the same Plan as "The First Greek Book." By the Rev. THOMAS KEFCHIEVER ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. This Work contains an Elementary Treatise on the Greek Particles and the Formation of Greek Derivatives.
Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

THE FIRST GREEK BOOK. Second Edition. 3s.

Just completed.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY ON SCRIPTURAL PRINCIPLES. In Six Volumes, fcap. 8vo, price 3ls. 6d. This work, which is peculiarly suited for family reading and school use, contains an exact recital, popularly treated, of the multifarious events of Universal History to the times of the Reformation. Throughout the work, while the most interesting circumstances in the history of men and nations have been fully displayed for the instruction and entertainment of the reader, the author has endeavoured to assist the student's judgment, by carefully bringing scriptural principles of action into comparison with the recorded events of history.
Samuel Bagster and Sons, 13, Paternoster Row, London.
Catalogues of Polyglot Pocket Bibles, Study, and Manuscript Margin Bibles, Biblical Aids, and general Biblical Works to post free.

Just published, price 2s., post free, 2s. 6d.

AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHEEA; its Nature and Treatment; with an Exposition of the Plans that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of this disease. By a MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON.
London: Aylott and Co., 8, Paternoster Row.

MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING.

Fcap. 8vo, 1s.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM. By the Very Rev. H. H. MILMAN, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Forming the new volume of "Murray's Railway Reading."

Volumes already Published—

JOAN OF ARC. By Lord MAHON.
HALLAM'S LITERARY ESSAYS AND CHARACTERS.
LIFE OF THEODORE HOOK.
THE EMIGRANT. By Sir F. B. HEAD.
LORD ELLESMERE'S DISCOURSE ON WELLINGTON.
MUSIC AND DRESS. By A. LADY.
LAYARD'S POPULAR ACCOUNT OF NINEVEH.
BEES AND FLOWERS.
LORD MAHON'S "FORTY-FIVE."
ESSAYS FROM "THE TIMES."
GIFFARD'S DEEDS OF NAVAL DARING.
THE ART OF DINING.
OLIPHANT'S JOURNEY TO NEPAUL.

To be followed by—

LOCKHART'S SPANISH BALLADS.
LIFE OF LORD BACON. By Lord CAMPBELL.
BEAUTIES OF BYRON—Poetry and Prose.

John Murray, Albemarle Street; and to be obtained at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

TEGG'S IMPROVED PIANOFORTE PRECEPTOR. sixty-four pages, Oblong 8vo, sewed, price 3s., free by post.
PIANOFORTE PRECEPTOR, containing the Rudiments of Music, Art of Fingering, Position at the Instrument, the Scales (both Major and Minor Fingering), Vocabulary of Terms, &c. Together with Twenty-two Preludes and Sixty-six Lessons in all the Keys; the Lessons selected from the best masters. The whole arranged and Fingering expressly for this work, by Mr. JAMES F. HASKINS, Member of the Royal Conservatory of Music at Paris, and Editor of the "Genuine Music Theory of Music."

Also may be had by the same Author,

TEGG'S IMPROVED CONCERTINA PRECEPTOR. Second Edition greatly enlarged. Price 2s. free by post.
 By practising the Exercises and popular music contained in this Book, any person may easily attain a proficiency in the above-named fashionable instrument.—"SUN."

This work will ensure popularity by the name of the Author and the way it is written.—"MUSIC REVIEW."

TEGG'S IMPROVED VIOLIN PRECEPTOR, free by post, 2s.
TEGG'S IMPROVED ACCORDION PRECEPTOR, free by post, 2s.
TEGG'S IMPROVED FLUTE PRECEPTOR, free by post, 2s.

London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen Street, Cheapside.

DR. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS, &c.
 On March last was published, with a Portrait of the Author, and four highly-finished Engravings on Steel, royal 8vo, cloth, price 6s.

NIGHT THOUGHTS ON LIFE, DEATH, AND IMMORTALITY; and a Paraphrase on Part of the Book of Job. By the Rev. EDWARD YOUNG, LL.D., sometime Rector of Welwyn, Herts. Revised and collated with the early quarto editions. With a Life by Dr. DORAN, and Notes by J. NICHOLS.

*. The Complete Works shortly.

London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen Street, Cheapside.

WHEELER'S NEW TRANSLATION OF VIRGIL.
 In 12mo, bound, price 3s. 6d.; free by post, 4s.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE WORKS OF VIRGIL, comprising the Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid, into English Prose, from the Text of Wagner and Forbiger. With Brief Notes on some obscure Passages. By GEORGE B. WHEELER, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin.

London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen Street, Cheapside.

TEN SERMONS OF RELIGION. By THEODORE PARKER. Post 8vo, cloth, 8s. Contents:—
 I. Of Piety and the relation thereof to Manly Life.
 II. Of Truth and the Intellect.
 III. Of Justice and the Conscience.
 IV. Of Love and the Affections.
 V. Of Conscious Religion and the Soul.
 VI. Of Conscious Religion as a source of strength.
 VII. Of Conscious Religion as a source of joy.
 VIII. Of the culture of the Religious Powers.
 IX. Of Conventional and Natural Sacraments.
 X. Of Communion with God.

*. This work is Copyright.

John Chapman, 142, Strand.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT TO LADIES, MARRIED OR UNMARRIED.
 Just published, price 2s. 6d., or post free on receipt of Thirty-six Queens' heads, Fourth Edition of

HOME TRUTHS FOR HOME PEACE; a practical Inquiry into what chieftly mars or makes the Comfort of Domestic Life, especially addressed to Young Housekeepers.

"With all our heart we commend this book to ladies, married or unmarried, charging their several husbands or lovers to present it to them, either as a proper reward or as warning caution."—"THE CAUSE."

Edinburgh: Wilson, Publisher, 11, Royal Exchange.

THE GHOST PHANTASY. By NORDMANN.

A most effective and interesting piece for the Piano, on the celebrated Ghost Fantasy in the "German Bazaar." 2s. 6d.

Boosey and Sons, 25, Holles Street.

NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW.

This day is published, demy 8vo, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN EVANGELICAL

REVIEW FOR MARCH. CONTENTS:—

1. John Albert Bengel—The Lutheran Church as he found it—His Life and Labours.
2. Modern Jewish History.
3. Remarks on the Authenticity of the Pentateuch.
4. Recent Speculations on the Trinity—Bushnell's Discourses.
5. Kurtz on the Old Covenant.
6. German Hymnology.
7. The Reformed Faith in Italy.
8. Epistle to Diognetus.
9. Critical Notices.
10. German Religious Periodicals.
11. Miscellanies.
12. Recent British, American, and German Publications.

To meet the wishes of Subscribers at a distance, to have early copies of the work, the Publishers have resolved on sending the REVIEW Post Free to parties remitting to them direct the Annual Subscription (Fourteen Shillings) in advance.

Just published, Vol. I., demy 8vo, cloth, price 8s.

Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter, Princes Street.

London: R. Theobald.

JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON. Vol. XVI., Part I., price 2s. 6d.

1. Income and Property Tax, by Mr. Farr.
2. History and Consumption of Tobacco.
3. Relation of Price of Wheat to Revenue.
4. Statistics of Deaf and Dumb in Ireland.
5. Steam Boat Building on the Clyde.

Railway Accidents, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, Emigration, Mortality of Metropolis, Meteorological Table, Revenue, Average Prices of Corn, Consols, &c., Corn Imported, Fluctuations in Stocks and Shares, Average Prices of Meat in Smithfield, Currency Returns, &c.

London: John W. Parker and Son, 445, West Strand.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL

(MARCH 1st), containing the TRANSACTIONS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

CONTENTS.—Memoir of the Life of the late Jonathan Pereira, M.D.—Pereira Memorial Fund—The Admission of Members into the Pharmaceutical Society—Supply of Medicines to Emigrant Vessels—Cortex Altonis Scholaris—Extract of Colocynthis—Cautchouc and Gutta Percha—Composition of Instantaneous Light Matches—Manufacture of Nitric Acid—Wood Wool—Manufacture of Gas—Tests for the Cinchona Alkaloids—The Use of Coffee-Leaves in Sumatra—The Dose of Tincture of Aconite—Drop-Bottle (with Cut)—Soap—Indigo—Cod-Liver Oil—Adulteration of Arnica Leaves and Guaiacum Wood—Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid—Chemical Society, &c. &c. Price 1s.

London: John Churchill, Princes Street, Leicester Square; Macmillan and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fennell and Co., Dublin.

VOLUME XI. may be had in boards, as well as the preceding volumes, price 12s. 6d. each.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE

OFFICE, 29, Pall Mall.

During the last Ten Years this Society has issued more than Four Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Policies,—Covering Assurances to the extent of One Million Six Hundred and Eighty-seven Thousand Pounds, and upwards—Yielding Annual Premiums amounting to Seventy-three Thousand Pounds.

This Society is the only one possessing Tables for the Assurance of Dissolved Lives.

Healthy Lives assured at home and abroad, at lower rates than at most other Offices.

A Bonus of 50 per cent. on the premiums paid, was added to the policies at last Division of Profits.

Next Division in 1853—in which all Policies effected before 30th June, 1853, will participate.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the country.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN 1834, No. 8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

The distinctive features of the Company embrace—

Tables of Premiums formed on the lowest scale compatible with security, and constructed to meet the various wants of Assurers, and every risk to which protection by Assurance can be extended.

One-half the Life Premium for the first Five years may remain on credit.

Loans granted on approved Personal Security.

Assured not restricted in their limits of travel, as in most other Companies, but may proceed from one part of Europe to another in decked vessels, without License, and to British North America, and many parts of the United States, without extra premium, by merely giving the ordinary notice to the Office in London of the intended visit.

Whole-world Policies granted at slightly increased rates of Premium, thus rendering a Policy in money transactions a real security.

Prospectuses, and every information, may be obtained upon application to the Resident Director.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FIVE BONUSSES have been declared; at the last in January, 1852, the sum of £131,125 was added to the Policies, producing a Bonus varying from the different ages from 24 to 55 per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from £5 to £12 10s. per cent. on the Sum Assured.

The small share of Profit divisible in future among the Shareholders being now provided for, the ASSURED will hereafter derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, WITHOUT ANY LIABILITY OR RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

One-half the life premium for the first five years may remain on credit.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the risk.

Claims paid thirty days after proof of death, and all Policies are Indisputable except in cases of fraud.

The last year's Report (just printed) can be obtained free of charge.

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

NO ERROR WILL VITIATE A POLICY.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established in 1797.

Offices,—70, Lombard Street, City; and 57, Charing Cross, Westminster.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq., Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.,
 William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S., Thomas Hodgson, Esq.,
 William Davis, Esq., Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.,
 Richard Fuller, Esq., J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.,
 Jos. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S., C. Hampden Turner, Esq., F.R.S.,
 Henry Grace, Esq., Matthew Whiting, Esq.,
 Auditors—Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., John Davis, Esq.,
 John Haggard, D.C.L.

BONUS.—At the division of profits declared up to 3rd July 1847, the Bonus added to the policies effected in the seven preceding years on the "return system" averaged 35 per cent. on the premiums paid. Four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the profits are divided amongst the policy-holders.

LOANS in connection with Life Assurance on approved security. ANNUAL PREMIUM required for the Assurance of £100, for the whole term of life:—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£ 5. d.	£ 5. d.	40	£ 8. d.	£ 8. d.
20	1 10 0	1 15 0	50	2 18 10	3 6 5
25	1 15 10	1 19 3	60	4 0 9	4 10 7
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	65	6 1 0	6 7 4

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

GLOBE INSURANCE, Cornhill and Pall Mall.
 London.—Established 1803. (Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament) for FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, AND THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

JAMES WM. FRISFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.
 FOWLER NEWMAN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
 GEORGE CARL GLEN, Esq., M.P., Secretary.

CAPITAL:—ONE MILLION Sterling—the Whole Paid-up and Invested.

New Tables of Life Premiums on a Just and Liberal basis are adopted by the "GLOBE INSURANCE," combining the Plan of Participation with those principles of Solidity and Security which have distinguished the Company since its formation.

Two Scales of Premiums, Participating and Non-Participating. Two-Thirds of Profits divided as Bonus every Seven Years.

One-Third of the Premium may remain Unpaid as a debt upon the Policy, and other facilities afforded to Insurers.

Insurances taken to the extent of £10,000 on a Single Life. Every class of Fire and Life Insurance Business transacted.

Prospectuses with full Tables, and Details, and Forms, may be had at the Offices of the Company, or of any of the Agents.

(By Order of the Board.) WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

BANKS OF DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANKS INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

Persons desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of this Association, by which a high rate of Interest may be obtained, combined with perfect security.

Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or sent, post free, on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

47, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London.

ADVANCES ARE MADE BY THE SOVEREIGN

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 49, St. James's Street, to residents in or near London, on real, and also on unexceptionable personal security.

Application for Forms, &c., to be made to the Secretary, at the Office.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.

Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter from Sir RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., Ventnor, Isle of Wight:—

SECOND TESTIMONIAL.

March 10, 1852.

In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many Builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years; and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are to be erected here.

GUTTA PERCHA SOLES.

The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the following important testimony from F. G. AUBIN, Esq., of the Central London District School, in which establishment the Patent Gutta Percha Soles have been in use for upwards of Two Years by Eight Hundred Children:—

Weston Hill, Norwood, Dec. 15, 1851.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your inquiry, I beg to say that the Gutta Percha Soles have been tried in these schools for above two years, and I have much pleasure in giving my opinion, that for keeping the feet dry, as well as for warmth, durability, and economy, they have proved a most important and invaluable improvement for Children's Shoes and Boots. For all large establishments, particularly of Children, I should recommend their use most strongly.

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, with Instructions for joining Tubes, lining Cisterns and Tanks, and for securely attaching Gutta Percha Soles, will be forwarded (post free) on receipt of three postage stamps.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,

18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

KAYE'S WORSEDELL'S PILLS.—A radical cure

for Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Bilious Attacks, Dropsy, Jaundice, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, The Douleur Serpenteur, Pains in the Limbs, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and all disorders arising from an obstructed circulation of the fluids and impurity of the blood.

Prepared by John Kaye, Esq., of Dalton Hall, Yorkshire; and sold at all Medicine Vendors in Town and Country, in Boxes at 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and at the Wholesale Depot, 80, Fleet Street, London.

enough in the one act for the development of passion; and the *dénouement* loses none of its force from being arrived at after talk and incident of half an hour's duration instead of three hours'. The author is the Marquis de Belloy, and his piece has poetical as well as dramatic merit. It is well played by Geoffrey and Mlle. M. Brohan. We should not be sorry to see something of the kind attempted on our own stage.

Letters from Cologne state that Mr. Mitchell is shortly expected in that city, for the purpose of engaging the Choral Society of Men for a series of performances in London, and they announce the production of the *Prophet* at Magdeburg with success.

A. M. Manguin, who was born blind, has just obtained the place of organist of the Cathedral of Meaux, in France, after brilliantly supporting a public competition with several able players. He is only 22 years of age.

Brunet, a once celebrated actor of the Keeley class, has just died at a very advanced age.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Dresden, Feb. 28th.

SINCE I last wrote the weather has entirely changed, the country round is covered with snow, a sharp frost has driven away the hot damp unhealthy air, and the long and melancholy list of deaths in the newspapers has materially decreased. The streets and all the roads leading to Dresden are filled with sledges, and the air resounds with the merry tinkling of the bells. At night one may see parties of from four or five to twenty well appointed sledges driving rapidly home from some distant country excursion, with loudly cracking whips and flaming torches.

Last week we had a six days' sale by auction of a collection of pictures, drawings, engravings, and antique vases, the property of Professor Vogel von Vogelstein; there were a few good drawings and some engravings, interesting from the fact of their having the autograph of the artist or donor upon them, such as Canova, Wolf, Begas, &c. One portion of the sale consisted in small sketches in oil, made by Vogel himself, for likenesses of different ladies and gentlemen still alive, for which portraits he had been paid, and the question arose whether an artist has a right to dispose by public auction of such sketches. Professor Vogel, on being remonstrated with, withdrew several of them. A most excellent likeness by him of Frau Bayer-Burck, the actress, was purchased by the 'Intendant' of the theatre to be hung in the 'Green Room,' and one of Emil Devrient as a pendent to it, ordered to be painted by the same artist. The celebrated Fraulein Wagner is engaged here for a short time in spring, besides whom we have two new singers of considerable talent, Fraulien Ney, and Fraulein Meyer from Cassel. Johannah Wagner is, I hear, engaged to be married. A most valuable collection of woodcuts, engravings, and etchings by old masters, belonging to a resident of Dresden, will most likely be shortly brought to the hammer at Leipzig. This collection is particularly rich in works of Rembrandt and Albert Durer; indeed the specimens of the latter cannot be excelled in clearness and in the excellence of their preservation. Talking of the works of Albert Durer, Charles Kappes, an artist in Frankfurt, has just engraved two copies of the celebrated plate of the Crucifixion by Durer, known under the title of the 'Degenknopf,' which is so like the original, that the most practised connoisseur can hardly distinguish the imitation from the work itself. The artist has, I think, very improperly affixed no distinguishing mark to the plates, which have been purchased by Kolbacher the picture-dealer. There is no fear whatsoever that Herr Kolbacher would attempt to deceive the public, but as these engravings are certain to pass into other hands, they may eventually be the cause of much imposition. Herr Achenbach, the Dusseldorf picture-dealer, has lately sent four large pictures to America, with which country he now carries on a regular artistical trade; some

landscapes by Lessing are to follow in a few days.

Shnorri is now getting on somewhat more rapidly with his 'Bibel in Bildern,' the second number has appeared within the last few days, and we are promised a third shortly. The second number fully bears out the character of the first, the drawings are healthy in their conception, full of vigour and earnestness, and the wood-cutting clean and distinct. The work is in every way deserving of a wide circulation, which I had hoped had been secured to it by its unparalleled cheapness. In Gutzkow's weekly periodical have appeared a series of sketches of English celebrities, including, amongst others, Bulwer, Dickens, Harriet Martineau, Carlyle, Mrs. Jameson, Thackeray, and others. The writer does not attempt any criticism of their works, but merely introduces us to their homes and private life. Gutzkow has just finished a new tragedy, the subject taken from the times of Philip II. of Spain; it is pronounced by the few who have heard it read in private, to be a work of considerable talent and dramatic interest. After a little pruning and revision, it will most probably make its appearance on the stage of the Burgh Theatre at Vienna, and then be published. Auerbach has just finished a short tale connected with the subject of emigration, called 'Der Viereckige,' which will come out in the weekly number of Gutzkow's 'Unterhaltungen am haushlichen Herd.'

A monumental obelisk has been erected at Kriebowitz to the memory of Blucher; it is composed of massive blocks of granite, quarried in the neighbourhood. It contains the ashes of the Marshal, and is ornamented with a half-length medallion portrait of him. The oldest soldiers of the Blucher hussar regiment are to have the honour of guarding the remains of the veteran warrior.

VARIETIES.

Mr. William Peter, a scholar and man of letters formerly a member of the British Parliament, and for the last twelve years British consul in Philadelphia, died in that city on the evening of Monday, the 7th inst. Mr. Peter was descended from an ancient and honourable family in Cornwall, and was born in 1789. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn. After a few years he returned to his native country, settling down at the seat of his forefathers, and dividing his time between literary and domestic pleasures, and the discharge of those magisterial and other duties attached to the life of an English country gentleman. Being a zealous Whig, however, of the Somers and Fox school, he was at length induced to enter the House of Commons, where, during the few years in which he remained a member of that body, he had the satisfaction of contributing to the final triumph of many of those great principles and measures, in the successful advocacy of which he had by his speeches and writing long borne a conspicuous part in his own immediate neighbourhood. Withdrawing from Parliament, he spent nearly three years on the Continent, holding for a portion of this time a consular appointment, and he approved his opportunities of association with eminent persons by forming many intimate associations with the most distinguished contemporary wits and men of learning. In 1840, he was appointed Her Britannic Majesty's consul for Pennsylvania, and he has since resided in Philadelphia. He was married about seven years ago to one of the most distinguished women in American society, Mrs. King, (daughter of Governor Worthington of Ohio, and daughter-in-law of the Hon. Rufus King of New York,) and in the private life of Philadelphia there have been few greater attractions in this period, than were offered by his genial conversation, eminently rich in reminiscences of celebrated persons, in criticism, and sensible observations on affairs and the chief subjects of every-day speculation. Mr. Peter was a thoroughly educated man of letters, and besides numerous writings on contemporary politics, published in England a Memoir of his friend, Sir

Samuel Romilly. He was a poet of no mean order, and one of his latest publications was a collection of his minor pieces in verse, original and translated. In 1847, Mr. Peter published in Philadelphia, 'Specimens of the Poets and Poetry of Greece and Rome,' comprising the most thorough and satisfactory popular summary of ancient poetry ever made in the English language. He had previously published translations of Schiller's 'William Tell,' 'Maid of Orleans,' 'Mary Stuart,' and 'Battle with the Dragons,' or Manzoni's 'Fifth of May,' &c.; and of the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus.—*New York Illustrated News.*

Cromwell's Head.—A paragraph, copied from a popular weekly journal, has been much quoted in the papers to the effect that no instance is known of a public house with the sign of Cromwell's Head, though so many men of inferior name are thus distinguished. The fact is spoken of as having much significance. A correspondent (*ante*, p. 166), in reference to this statement, observes that it was no more remarkable that the sign of Cromwell should not be in existence than that we should find few Williams or Georges, their effigies giving place to succeeding monarchs. Apart from the mutability of signs from the ordinary successions of rulers, the utter disappearance of everything in honour of Cromwell's Head after the Restoration is not surprising. He would have been a bold man who kept on his signboard the head of the man who caused the King's father to be beheaded. Some of the brave old regicides might have retained such a signboard, but few keepers of public houses were of the puritan party. We have no doubt that during the Commonwealth Cromwell's Heads were as numerous as Marquises of Granby, Nelsons, or any king's and queen's heads in after times. In Knightsbridge, opposite the barracks, there is a house still called Oliver Cromwell's posting-house, established 300 years, as the modern legend over the door informs us. At whatever period established, it probably once bore the effigies of the Protector in the place now adorned by the more loyal sign of The Rose and Crown.

The Designs for the Porter Monument.—A model sent in by Mr. E. W. Wyon has been selected from among the designs sent in to the committee for raising a monument in Rushall churchyard to the memory of the late Mr. George Richardson Porter, of the Board of Trade.—*Builder.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. B. should be aware that it is not customary, and not convenient, to reply to inquiries from authors about the reason of their works not being noticed.

A. B. Mecklenburg.—J. T.—A Constant Reader—received.

Erratum.—p. 202, middle column, 16 lines from the bottom, for "Jenny Taylor" read Jeremy Taylor.

MR. ARNOLD'S SECOND GREEK BOOK.

In 12mo, price 5s. 6d.

THE SECOND GREEK BOOK; or on the same Plan as "The First Greek Book." By the Rev. THOMAS KERCHIEVER ARNOLD, M.A., Rector of Lyndon, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. This Work contains an Elementary Treatise on the Greek Particles and the Formation of Greek Derivatives.

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place;

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

THE FIRST GREEK BOOK. Second Edition. 5s.

Just completed.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY ON SCRIPTURAL PRINCIPLES. In Six Volumes, fcap. 8vo, price 3ls. 6d.

This work, which is peculiarly suited for family reading and school use, contains an exact, popularly treated, of the multifarious events of Universal History to the times of the Reformation. Throughout the work, while the most interesting circumstances in the history of men and nations have been fully displayed for the instruction and entertainment of the reader, the author has endeavoured to assist the student's judgment, by carefully bringing scriptural principles of action into comparison with the recorded events of history.

Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster Row, London. Catalogues of Polyglot Pocket Bibles, Study, and Manuscript Margin Bibles, Biblical Aids, and general Biblical Works by post free.

Just published, price 2s., post free, 2s. 6d.

AN ESSAY ON SPERMATORRHEA; its Nature and Treatment; with an Exposition of the Frauds that are practised by persons who advertise the speedy, safe, and effectual cure of this disease. By a MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON. London: Aylott and Co., 8, Paternoster Row.

MURRAY'S RAILWAY READING.
Fcap. 8vo, 1s.

THE FALL OF JERUSALEM. By the Very
Rev. H. H. MILMAN, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Forming
the new volume of "Murray's Railway Reading."

Volumes already Published—

JOAN OF ARC. By Lord MAHON.
**HALLAM'S LITERARY ESSAYS AND
CHARACTERS.**

LIFE OF THEODORE HOOK.

THE EMIGRANT. By Sir F. B. HEAD.

**LORD ELLESMERE'S DISCOURSE ON
WELLINGTON.**

MUSIC AND DRESS. By A LADY.

**LAYARD'S POPULAR ACCOUNT OF
NINEVEH.**

BEES AND FLOWERS.

LORD MAHON'S "FORTY-FIVE."

ESSAYS FROM "THE TIMES."

GIFFARD'S DEEDS OF NAVAL DARING.

THE ART OF DINING.

OLIPHANT'S JOURNEY TO NEPAUL.

To be followed by—

LOCKHART'S SPANISH BALLADS.

LIFE OF LORD BACON. By Lord CAMPBELL.

BEAUTIES OF BYRON—Poetry and Prose.

John Murray, Albemarle Street;

And to be obtained at all booksellers and Railway Stations.

TEGG'S IMPROVED PIANOFORTE PRECEPTOR.
Sixty-four pages, Oblong 8vo, sewed, price 3s. free by post,
PIANOFORTE PRECEPTOR, containing the
 Rudiments of Music, Art of Fingering, Position at the
 Instrument, the Scales (both Major and Minor Fingering), Voca-
 bulary of Terms, &c. Together with Twenty-two Preludes and
 Sixty-six Lessons in all the Keys; the Lessons selected from the
 best masters. The whole arranged and Fingering expressly for
 this work, by Mr. JAMES F. HASKINS, Member of the Royal
 Conservatory of Music at Paris, and Editor of the "Genevophonie
 Theory of Music."

Also may be had by the same Author,

**TEGG'S IMPROVED CONCERTINA PRE-
CEPTOR.** Second Edition greatly enlarged. Price 2s. free by
post.

"By practising the Exercises and popular music contained in
this Book, any person may easily attain a proficiency in the above-
named fashionable instrument."—Says,
"This work will ensure popularity by the name of the Author
and the way it is written."—Musical Review.

TEGG'S IMPROVED VIOLIN PRECEPTOR,
free by post, 2s.

**TEGG'S IMPROVED ACCORDION PRE-
CEPTOR,** free by post, 2s.

TEGG'S IMPROVED FLUTE PRECEPTOR,
free by post, 2s.

London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen Street, Chapside.

DR. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS, &c.
On March 1st was published, with a Portrait of the Author, and four
hundred finished Engravings on Steel, royal 8vo, cloth,
price 5s.

**NIGHT THOUGHTS ON LIFE, DEATH,
AND IMMORTALITY;** and a Paraphrase on Part of the
Book of Job. By the Rev. EDWARD YOUNG, LL.D., sometime
Rector of Welwyn, Herts. Revised and collated with the early
manuscripts. With a Life by Dr. DORAN, and Notes by J.
NICHOLS.

London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen Street, Chapside.

WHEELER'S NEW TRANSLATION OF VIRGIL.
In 12mo, bound, price 3s. 6d.; free by post, 4s.

**A LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE WORKS
OF VIRGIL,** comprising the Eclogues, Georgics, and Aeneid,
into English Prose, from the Text of Wagner and Forbiger.
With brief Notes on some obscure Passages. By GEORGE B.
WHEELER, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin.

London: William Tegg and Co., 85, Queen Street, Chapside.

TEN SERMONS OF RELIGION. By THEODORE
PARKER. Post 8vo, cloth, 8s. Contents—

- I. Of Piety and the relation thereof to Manly Life.
- II. Of Truth and the Intellect.
- III. Of Justice and the Conscience.
- IV. Of Love and the Affections.
- V. Of Conscience Religion and the Soul.
- VI. Of Conscience Religion as a source of strength.
- VII. Of Conscience Religion as a source of joy.
- VIII. Of the culture of the Religious Powers.
- IX. Of Conventional and Natural Sacraments.
- X. Of Communion with God.

"This work is Copyright."

John Chapman, 142, Strand.

**AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT TO LADIES, MARRIED OR
UNMARRIED.**

Just published, price 2s. 6d., or post free on receipt of Thirty-six
Queen's heads, Fourth Edition of

HOME TRUTHS FOR HOME PEACE; a
practical Inquiry into what chiefly mars or makes the
 Harmony of Domestic Life; especially addressed to Young House-
keepers.

"With all our heart we commend this book to ladies, married
or unmarried, charging their several husbands or lovers to present
it to them, either as a proper reward or as warning caution."—
The Courier.

Edinburgh: Wilson, Publisher, 11, Royal Exchange.

THE GHOST PHANTASY. By NORDMANN.
A most effective and interesting piece for the Piano, on the
celebrated Ghost Fantasy in the "Forsian Brothers." 2s. 6d.

Boosey and Sons, 25, Holles Street.

NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW.

This day is published, deny 8vo, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

THE BRITISH & FOREIGN EVANGELICAL

REVIEW FOR MARCH. CONTENTS—

1. John Albert Bengel—The Lutheran Church as he found it—
His Life and Labours.
2. Modern Jewish History—The Admission of Members into the
Church.
3. Remarks on the Authenticity of the Pentateuch.
4. Recent Speculations on the Trinity—Bushnell's Discourses.
5. Kurtz on the Old Covenant.
6. German Hymnology.
7. The Reformed Faith in Italy.
8. Epistle to Diognetus.
9. Critical Notices.
10. German Religious Periodicals.
11. Miscellaneous.
12. Recent British, American, and German Publications.

To meet the wishes of Subscribers at a distance, to have early
copies of the work, the Publishers have resolved on sending the
REVIEW Post Free to parties remitting to them direct the Annual
Subscription (Fourteen shillings) in advance.

Just published, Vol. 1, deny 8vo, cloth, price 8s.

Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter, Princes Street.

London: R. Theobald.

Just published,
JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY

OF LONDON. Vol. XVI., Part I., price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS—

1. Income and Property Tax, by Mr. Farr.
2. History and Consumption of Tobacco.
3. Relation of Price of Wheat to Revenue.
4. Statistics of Deaf and Dumb in Ireland.
5. Steam Boat Building on the Clyde.

Railway Accidents, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, Emigration,
Mortality of Metropolis, Meteorological Table, Revenue, Average
Prices of Corn, Consols, &c., Corn Imported, Fluctuations in
Stocks and Shares, Average Prices of Meat in Smithfield, Currency
Returns, &c.

London: John W. Parker and Son, 445, West Strand.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL
(MARCH 1st), containing the TRANSACTIONS OF THE
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

CONTENTS—Memoir of the Life of the late Jonathan Pereira,
M.D.—Pereira Memorial Fund—The Admission of Members into the
Pharmaceutical Society—Supply of Medicines to Emigrant
Vessels—Cortex Alstonia Scholarius—Extract of Colocyth—Caout-
chouc and Gutta Percha—Composition of Instantaneous Light
Matches—Manufacture of Nitric Acid—Wood Wool—Manufacture
of Gas—Tests for the Cinchona Alkaloids—The Use of Coffee-
Leaves in Sumatra—The Dose of Tincture of Aconite—Drop-
Bottle (with Cut)—Soap—Indigo—Cod-Liver Oil—Adulteration of
Arnica Leaves and Guaiacum Wood—Manufacture of Sulphuric
Acid—Chemical Society, &c. &c. Price 1s.

London: John Churchill, Princes Street, Leicester Square;
MacLachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fannin and Co., Dublin.

VOLUME XI. may be had in boards, as well as the preceding
volumes, price 12s. 6d. each.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE

OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall.

During the last Ten Years this Society has issued more than
Four Thousand One Hundred and Fifty Policies—

Covering Assurances to the value of *One Million Six Hundred
and Eighty-seven Thousand Pounds*, and upwards—

Yielding Annual Premiums amounting to *Seventy-three
Thousand Pounds*.

This Society is the only one possessing Tables for the Assurance
of Discussed Lives.

Healthy Lives assured at home and abroad, at lower rates than
at most other Offices.

A Bonus of 30 per cent. on the premiums paid, was added to the
policies at last Division of Profits.

Next Division in 1853—in which all Policies effected before
30th June, 1853, will participate.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every other information,
may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on appli-
cation to any of the Society's Agents in the country.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN 1834,
No. 8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

The distinctive features of the Company embrace—

Tables of Premiums formed on the lowest scale compatible with
security, and constructed to meet the various wants of Assurers,
and every risk to which protection by Assurance can be extended.

One-half the Life Premium for the first five years may remain
on credit.

Loans granted on approved Personal Security.

Assured not restricted in their limits of travel, as in most other
Companies, but may proceed from one part of Europe to another in
decked vessels, without License, and to British North America,
and many parts of the United States, without extra premium, by
merely giving the ordinary notice to the Office in London of the
intended visit.

Whole-world Policies granted at slightly increased rates of
Premium, thus rendering a Policy in money transactions a real
security.

Prospectuses, and every information may be obtained upon
application to the Resident Director.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FIVE BONUSSES have been declared; at the last in January,
1852, the sum of **£131,125** was added to the Policies, pro-
ducing a Bonus varying with the different ages from 24 to 55
per cent. on the Premiums paid during the five years, or from
25 to £12 10s. per cent. on the Sum Assured.

The small share of the future among the Share-
holders being now provided for, the ASSURED will hereafter
derive all the benefits obtainable from a Mutual Office, WITHOUT
ANY LIABILITY OR RISK OF PARTNERSHIP.

One-half the life premium for the first five years may remain on
credit.

INVALID LIVES may be assured at rates proportioned to the
risk.

Claims paid *thirty days* after proof of death, and all Policies
are *indisputable* except in cases of fraud.

The last year's Report (just printed) can be obtained free of
GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

90, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

NO ERROR WILL VITIATE A POLICY.

PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established in 1797.

OFFICES,—70, Lombard Street, City; and 57, Charing Cross,
Westminster.

DIRECTORS.

Robert Gurney Barclay, Esq., Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.,
William Cotton, Esq., F.R.S. Thomas Hodgson, Esq.,
William Davis, Esq. Henry Lancetot Holland, Esq.,
Richard Fuller, Esq. J. Petty Muspratt, Esq.,
Jas. A. Gordon, M.D., F.R.S. C. Hampden Turner, Esq., F.R.S.,
Henry Grace, Esq. Matthew Whiting, Esq.,
John Haggard, D.C.L.

Auditors—Emanuel Goodhart, Esq., John Davis, Esq.,
John Haggard, D.C.L.

BONUS—At the division of profits declared up to 3rd July
1847, the bonus added to the policies effected in the seven preceding
years on the "return system" averaged 33 per cent. on the pre-
miums paid. Four-fifths or 80 per cent. of the profits are divided
amongst the policy-holders.

LOANS in connexion with Life Assurance on approved security
ANNUAL PREMIUM required for the Assurance of £100, for
the whole term of life—

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	40	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 11 0	1 15 0	50	2 18 10	3 6 5
25	1 13 10	1 19 3	60	4 0 9	4 10 7
30	2 4 0	2 10 4	65	6 1 0	6 7 4

ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
GLOBE INSURANCE, Cornhill and Pall Mall,
London—Established 1803. (Empowered by Special Acts of
Parliament) for FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, AND THE PUR-
CHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

JAMES WM. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., Chairman.
FOWLER NEWMAN, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION Sterling—the Whole Paid-up and
Invested.

New Tables of Life Premiums on a Just and Liberal basis are
adopted by the "United Kingdom Life Assurance Company," combining the Plan of Part-
icipation with those principles of solidity and Security which
have distinguished the Company from its formation.

Two Scales of Premiums, Participating and Non-Participating.
Two-Thirds of Profits divided as Bonus every Seven Years.

One-Third of the Premium may remain Unpaid as a debt upon
the Policy—and other facilities afforded to Insurers.

Insurances taken to the extent of £10,000 on a Single Life.
Every class of Fire and Life Insurance Business transacted.

Prospectuses with full Tables, and Details, and Forms, may be
had at the Offices of the Company, or of any of the Agents.
(By Order of the Board)

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

**BANKS OF DEPOSIT AND SAVINGS BANKS INVEST-
MENT OF CAPITAL.**
**NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVEST-
MENT ASSOCIATION.**

Persons desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine
the plan of this Association, by which a high rate of Interest may
be obtained, combined with perfect security.

Prospectuses and full information may be had at the Office, or sent,
post free, on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
47, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, London.

ADVANCES ARE MADE BY THE SOVEREIGN
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 49, St. James's Street, to
residents in any part of London, on real, and also on unexceptionable
personal security.

Application for Forms, &c., to be made to the Secretary, at the
Office.

DURABILITY OF GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of
Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure
in giving publicity to the following letter from Sir RAYMOND
JARVIS, Bart., Ventrilo, Isle of Wight—

SECOND TESTIMONIAL.
March 16, 1852.

In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the
Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump service, I can state, with much
satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many Builders, and other per-
sons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent
difference since the first laying down, now several years, and I
am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that
are to be erected here.

GUTTA PERCHA SOLES.
The Gutta Percha Company have been favoured with the follow-
ing important testimony from F. G. AUBIN, Esq., of the Central
London District School, in which establishment the Patent Gutta
Percha Soles have been in use for upwards of Two years by Eight
Hundred Children—

Weston Hill, Norwood, Dec. 15, 1851.

Gentlemen,—In answer to your inquiry, I beg to say that the
Gutta Percha Soles have been tried in these schools for above
two years, and I have much pleasure in giving my opinion, that
for keeping the feet dry, as well as for warmth, durability, and
economy, they have proved a most important and invaluable im-
provement for Children's Shoes and Boots. For all large estab-
lishments, particularly of Children, I should recommend their use
most strongly.

N.B. The Company's Illustrated Circulars, with Instructions for
Joining Them, and Tables and Forms, are sent to the Agents at-
taching Gutta Percha Soles, will be forwarded (post free) on receipt
of three postage stamps.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,
18, Wharf Road, City Road, London.

KAYE'S WORDSWELL'S PILLS.—A radical cure
for Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, Chest and Lungs,
Coughs, Bilious Attacks, Dropsy, Jaundice, Abscesses, Ulcers,
Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Douloureux, Worms, Pains in the
Limbs, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and all disorders arising from an ob-
structed circulation of the fluids and impurity of the blood—

Prepared by John Kaye, Esq., of Dalton Hall, Yorkshire; and
sold at all Medicine Vendors in Town and Country, in Boxes at
1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and at the Wholesale Depot,
80, Fleet Street, London.

MR. BENTLEY'S LIST FOR MARCH.

Earl Grey.

THE COLONIAL POLICY
OF
LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S ADMINISTRATION.

By EARL GREY. 2 vols. 8vo, 28s. [Published this day.]

NELLY ARMSTRONG:

A STORY OF THE DAY.

By THE AUTHOR OF "ROSE DOUGLAS."

2 vols. post 8vo. [Early next week.]

The Duke and the Peninsular War.

THE PRIVATE JOURNAL OF
F. S. LARPENT, ESQ.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL of the British Forces in the Peninsula, attached to the Head Quarters of Lord Wellington during the Peninsular War, from 1812 to its close.

EDITED BY SIR GEORGE LARPENT, BART.

3 vols. post 8vo.

"An unexpected and perfectly unintentional Boswell has posthumously turned up to do justice to the Duke's every-day life, and the minutest details of his campaigning career from 1812 to the close of the war in Spain. The multiplicity of minor facts and illustrative scenes can only be fully estimated by a perusal of the book, which will rank alongside Napier's great military record as the best civilian account of the occurrences of that memorable episode in modern European history."—GLOBE.

CHARLES DELMER:

A STORY OF MODERN LIFE. 2 vols. post 8vo. [Immediately.]

THE KAISER, THE CZAR, AND THE
SULTAN:

A ROVING COMMISSION TO THE NORTHERN
PROVINCES OF TURKEY.

By JAMES HENRY SKENE, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo, with Illustrations. [Immediately.]

DAISY BURNS.

By JULIA KAVANAGH.

Author of "Madeleine" and "Nathalie." 3 vols.

"Of all Miss Kavanagh's literary efforts this last and most finished will, we predict, be the most popular and enduring. In its deep pathos and womanly tenderness and delicacy it strongly reminds us of 'Jane Eyre.'"—OBSERVER.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S EXPERIENCE
IN AMERICA.

By MARIANNE FINCH. Post 8vo. [Immediately.]

BANNERFORD;

Or, the Valley of Gold.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES. 3 vols. [Published this day.]

MAJOR STRICKLAND'S
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' LIFE IN
CANADA;

Or, the Experiences of an Early Settler.

EDITED BY AGNES STRICKLAND,
Author of "The Queens of England." 2 vols. 21s.

"A book which stands alone in the comparison of the present with the past, and the continuous picture it offers of a settler's varied career. Reality, freshness, information, and that Robinson Crusoe character which arises from seeing the wilderness roughly reclaimed, give attraction to the book."—SPECTATOR.

"We feel sure that the genuine character of this book will secure its extensive popularity."—ATLAS.

THE FOURTH EDITION OF
THE FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES
OF THE WORLD:
FROM MARATHON TO WATERLOO.

By PROFESSOR CREASY. 8vo, 15s.

This New Edition contains, besides much additional matter, a new Plan of the country between Brussels and the French frontier, and a copious Index. [Published this day.]

In the Press, with Map and Plates, Post 8vo,

NARRATIVE OF AN EXPLORER IN TROPICAL SOUTH AFRICA.

BY FRANCIS GALTON, ESQ.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON'S NEW WORK.

MY NOVEL. By PISISTRATUS CAXTON.

Or, Varieties in English Life.

4 vols. post 8vo, 42s.

Morning Chronicle.

"We shall much mistake, and be in no small degree surprised, if these 'Varieties of English Life' do not secure for Sir Bulwer Lytton an audience in quarters where the smartest satirist or the most startling romancer seldom penetrates, and is usually less than welcome. We need hardly add that we give it what we are not always able to give as regards the works of modern novelists—our unqualified commendation to the English fireside and the English family circle."

Athenæum.

"My Novel' is a work of art, as distinguished from a work of accident—a work of thought, and as such engaging to the thinker—a work of characters, to test whose reality we must engage in the fascinating occupation of analysis—a work full of shrewd sayings, and containing some sayings deep as well as shrewd—a work full of individual views concerning the questions of the day—a work, finally, possessing scenes and combinations, lacking which a novel is no novel, but a treatise, an *extravaganza*, a poem, or a pamphlet, as may be."

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

510, NEW OXFORD STREET, March 5, 1853.

NOTICE.

FIVE HUNDRED COPIES OF LAYARD'S SECOND VISIT TO NINEVEH,

AND AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF EVERY OTHER WORK OF ACKNOWLEDGED MERIT OR
GENERAL INTEREST, ARE IN CIRCULATION AT

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, 510, New Oxford Street.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION, TWO GUINEAS and upwards, according to the number of volumes required.

** Prospectuses may be obtained on application.

NEW VOLUMES.

THE POCKET PEERAGE

AND BARONETAGE FOR 1853. Corrected to the 1st of February, with the recent Ministerial changes. By HENRY RUMSEY FOISTER, of the "Morning Post." 6s. cloth gilt.

"A well arranged, compact, and most convenient little volume."

—EXAMINER.

"A pocket Peerage and Baronetage which suits the pockets of the community in more ways than one, being portable and cheap."—HOUSEHOLD NARRATIVE.

"A very useful and comprehensive little volume, on a good plan."—ATHENÆUM.

THE YEAR BOOK OF FACTS

IN SCIENCE AND ART FOR 1853. Edited by JOHN TIMBS. Fifteenth Year, with a Portrait of Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR. 5s. cloth.

"This now accepted annual exhibits most compendiously and in popular language the most important advances made during the year 1852 in mechanics and the useful arts, in natural philosophy, electricity, chemistry, zoology and botany, geology and geography, meteorology and astronomy. It will be seen, therefore, that it has a wide range of topics; but wide as it is, we can testify to the evident care which the compiler has bestowed on each."—MORNING CHRONICLE.

LECTURES

ON THE RESULTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION, delivered before the Society of Arts. Vol. 2, completing the Series. 7s. 6d. cloth.

CONTENTS:—

John Wilson, Esq., on Agricultural Products, &c.

J. Macadam, Jun., Esq., on Flax.

Professor Tennant, on Gems and Precious Stones.

Thomas Bazley, Esq., on Cotton.

S. H. Blackwell, Esq., on Iron.

Professor George Shaw, on the Glass Manufacture.

M. Digby Wyatt, Esq., on Form in the Decorative Arts.

Owen Jones, Esq., on Colour in the Decorative Arts.

Henry Forbes, Esq., on Worsted and Alpaca Manufactures.

Professor Austin, on Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures.

L. Arnoux, Esq., on Porcelain and Pottery.

Henry Cole, Esq., on the International Results of the Exhibition.

David Bogue, Fleet Street.

This day is published, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 21s.

NARRATIVE OF A MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

Performed in the Years 1850-51, under the orders, and at the expense, of Her Majesty's Government.

By THE LATE JAMES RICHARDSON,

Author of "Travels in the Great Desert of Sahara."

With a Map.

London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

Miss Wormeley's Novel.

Just published, and may be had at all the Libraries,

AMABEL;

OR, THE VICTORY OF LOVE.

By MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY.

In Three Volumes.

"This fiction displays ability of a high kind. Miss Wormeley has knowledge of society and much skill in depicting its persons and salient features, with the penetration to pierce below the surface. The characters are well conceived and sustained; many parts possess considerable and rapid interest, and the composition is buoyant and animated."—SPECTATOR.

"This story embodies four great phases of a woman's life, of which love is the active element. It is remarkable for the intensity of the sentiment it embodies, for vigorous and polished diction, great range of scene and character, and the originality and energy of the principal persons; who are drawn by a master hand."—WEEKLY DISPATCH.

"An exceedingly interesting story, related in a style at once simple, polished, and eloquent. To enforce the moral that love, not the passion but the principle, infused into our duties, works its own reward, is the purpose of this pathetic and deeply affecting tale, and that moral is beautifully exemplified throughout the chequered career of the heroine."—GLOBE.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 63, Cornhill.

London: Printed by Lovell Reeve, of No. 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, in the County of Middlesex (at the office of Messrs. Savill and Edwards, No. 4, Chandos Street, Covent Garden, aforesaid); and published by him at the office of Messrs. Reeve and Co., No. 5, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden—Saturday, March 5, 1853.